

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease *jm*

DATE: September 2, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

SUBJECT: "MASTERS OF DECEIT"

The Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," was listed as follows in the best seller list on Sunday, August 31, 1958:

New York Times - Third place

New York Herald Tribune - Sixth place

Washington Star - Sixth place

Washington Post and Times Herald - Fifth place

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosures

1 - Mrs [] Room 5744

FCS:cjc *W*

(4)

66 SEP 11 1958 *F75* *cl*

4 ENCLOSURE

REC-46

EX-128

EX-128

REC-46

62-104277-928

12 SEP 4 1958

CRIME REC

Tolson _____
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W. A. []

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Best Seller List					
August 10	August 17	August 24	This Week	An analysis based on reports from leading booksellers in 37 cities showing the sales rating of 16 leading fiction and general titles over the last 3 weeks. Sales through the book clubs are not included. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks and do not indicate week-to-week shifts on the chart.	Weeks on List
Fiction					
1	1	1	2	Anatomy of a Murder, <i>Traver</i>	32
2	2	2	2	The Enemy Camp, <i>Weidman</i>	9
3	4	4	3	Ice Palace, <i>Ferber</i>	23
6	7	5	4	The Image Makers, <i>Dryer</i>	9
7	5	6	5	The Time of the Dragons, <i>Ekert-Rotholz</i>	8
5	3	3	6	The King Must Die, <i>Renault</i>	6
4	6	8	7	The Winthrop Woman, <i>Seton</i>	26
8	8	7	8	Strangers When We Meet, <i>Hunter</i>	11
			9	Around the World With Auntie Mame, <i>Dennis</i>	1
10	9	9	10	Seidman and Son, <i>Moll</i>	12
	13	11	11	The Dud Avocado, <i>Dundy</i>	3
			12	Lolita, <i>Nabokov</i>	1
9	10	10	13	The Northern Light, <i>Cronin</i>	12
11	14	15	14	The Greengage Summer, <i>Godden</i>	21
		16	15	Chez Pavan, <i>Llewellyn</i>	2
16	16	13	16	The Portuguese Escape, <i>Bridge</i>	4
General					
1	1	1	11	Inside Russia Today, <i>Gunther</i>	19
4	3	2	2	The Affluent Society, <i>Galbraith</i>	11
2	2	3	3	Masters of Deceit, <i>J. Edgar Hoover</i>	23
7	7	5	4	Only in America, <i>Golden</i>	5
3	4	4	5	Please Don't Eat the Daisies, <i>Kerr</i>	38
5	6	6	6	Dear Abby, <i>Van Buren</i>	16
6	5	7	7	Kids Say the Darndest Things, <i>Linkletter</i>	41
	10	8	8	Baa Baa Black Sheep, <i>Boydington</i>	3
9	9	10	9	The Ordeal of Woodrow Wilson, <i>Herbert Hoover</i>	16
10	11	12	10	The Death of Manolete, <i>Conrad</i>	4
11	8	9	11	All About Men, <i>Peck</i>	9
			12	War and Peace in the Space Age, <i>Gavin</i>	1
8	13	11	13	Mister Music Maker, <i>Lawrence Welk Coakley</i>	9
13	12	15	14	The Cattlemen, <i>Sandoz</i>	10
		14	15	The Cultured Man, <i>Montagu</i>	2
			16	The Face of Minnesota, <i>Szarkowski</i>	8

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 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Journal-American _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 N. Y. Times Book Review _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

AUG 31 1958

Date _____

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And Bear in Mind

Other recent books which, in the opinion of the staff of this Review, are of particular literary, topical or scholarly interest.

Fiction

Johannes, by Renate Christine Wolff. A highly individualized tale of tragedy in a dike-girded North Sea town.

The Blanket, by A. A. Murray. An artistic exploration of life and customs in a South African tribe.

The Habit of Lying, by Doris Lessing. Versatile short stories, many with an African setting.

Three's Company, by Alfred Duggan. The story of Marcus Aemilius Lepidus and the triumvirate of Imperial Rome.

General

Art and Reality, by Joyce Cary. The late British novelist explains the principles of his creative writing.

Part of a Long Story, by Agnes Boulton. Eugene O'Neill's second wife tells of their life together from 1917 to 1919.

Seamarks, by St. John Perse. A poem in ceremonial praise of the world and especially the sea.

The Splendid Little War, by Frank Freidel. A photographic narrative of the Spanish-American War on land and sea.

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What America Reads

August 31
This Week's Score

The Herald Tribune arranges with the country's leading booksellers to report each week the best selling six titles in fiction and non-fiction to give an over-all picture of what is being read in America. Only titles reported three or more times are charted. This week's chart is based on reports received by August 25.

Number of Stores

Total Weeks Listed

FICTION

1	Anatomy of a Murder, by Robert Traver	39	33
2	The Enemy Camp, by Jerome Weidman	29	10
3	The Image Makers, by Bernard V. Dryer	17	10
4	Around the World With Auntie Mame, by P. Dennis	16	2
5	The King Must Die, by Mary Renault	15	6
6	Ice Palace, by Edna Ferber	13	23
7	Chez Pavan, by Richard Llewellyn	13	5
8	The Winthrop Woman, by Anya Seton	11	27
9	Strangers When We Meet, by Evan Hunter	10	12
10	The Time of the Dragons, by Alice Ekert-Rotholz	9	9
11	Lolita, by Vladimir Nabokov	8	1
12	Seldman and Son, by Elick Moll	6	13
13	The Dud Avocado, by Elaine Dundy	6	4
14	The Portuguese Escape, by Ann Bridge	6	3
15	Let No Man Write My Epitaph, by Willard Mouley	6	2
16	Rally Round the Flag, Boys!, by Max Shulman	5	53
17	The Northern Light, by A. J. Cronin	5	13
18	The Greengage Summer, by Rumer Godden	4	21
19	Daybreak, by Frank G. Slaughter	3	13
20	Showcase, by Martin Dibner	3	1

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune Sec. 6, P. 8
 N. Y. Journal-American _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 N. Y. Times _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

Date AUG 31 1958

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NON-FICTION

1	Inside Russia Today, by John Gunther	31	20
2	Only in America, by Harry Golden	26	5
3	Please Don't Eat the Daisies, by Jean Kerr	23	39
4	The Affluent Society, by John Kenneth Galbraith	22	11
5	Kids Say the Darndest Things, by Art Linkletter	18	42
6	Masters of Deceit, by J. Edgar Hoover	17	25
7	Dear Abby, by Abigail Van Buren	17	17
8	The Ordeal of Woodrow Wilson, by Herbert Hoover	8	17
9	The Death of Manolito, by Barnaby Conrad	8	6
10	All About Men, by Joseph H. Peck	7	12
11	Baa Baa Black Sheep, by "Pappy" Boyington	7	4
12	War & Peace in the Space Age, by Lt. Genl. J. M. Gavin	7	2
13	Where Did You Go? Out, by Robert Paul Smith	4	57
14	The Russian Revolution, by Alan Moorehead	4	1
15	To Live Again, by Catherine Marshall	3	43
16	How To Do Nothing With Nobody, by R. P. Smith	3	11
17	Mr. Music Maker, Lawrence Welk, by Mary L. Coakley	3	11
18	Sick, Sick, Sick, by Jules Feiffer	3	2

BOOKSELLERS REPORTING

Albuquerque—New Mexico; Atlanta—Davison-Paxon • Rich's; Baltimore—Remington's; Boston—Lauriat's • Old Corner; Cedar Rapids—Morris Sanford; Chicago—Cokesbury; Cleveland—Burrows • Halle Bros.; Korner & Wood; Dallas—Cokesbury; Dayton—Rike's; Denver—Kendrick-Bellamy; Detroit—J. L. Hudson; Evansville—Smith & Butterfield; Greensboro—Wills Book & Stationery; Hollywood—Pickwick; Larchmont—Anderson's; Los Angeles—Campbell's; Minneapolis—Powers; Nashville—Cokesbury • Stokes & Stockell; New York—Doubleday • Macy's • Scribner; Omaha—Matthews; Pasadena—Vroman's; Portland, Ore.—J. K. Gill; Providence—The Book Shop; Richmond—Miller & Rhoads; Rochester—Scrantom's; St. Louis—Doubleday; Salt Lake City—Deseret; San Francisco—Paul Elder's • Emporium; Santa Barbara—Osborne's; Seattle—Frederick & Nelson; Toledo—Lamson's; Washington, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Wilmington—Greenwood Book Shop.

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 W.C. Sullivan _____
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 Holloman _____
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The Sunday Star WEEKLY BOOK SURVEY													
The Sunday Star has arranged with some of the leading book sellers of Washington and suburban areas to report each week the books which sell best as a guide to what Washington is reading. The numbers represent the rank of each book among best sellers at the store named.													
Report for week ending Aug. 29, 1958													
	AIRPORT BOOK SHOP	FRANZ BADER, INC.	BALLANTYNE & SONS	BRENTANO'S	HECHT'S BOOK SHOP	S. KANN SONS CO.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY BOOK SHOP	PAUL PEARLMAN	POCKER'S BOOK STORE	PURSELL'S BOOK STORE	SAVILLE BOOK SHOP	WOODWARD & LOthrop	WORLD AFFAIRS BOOK SHOP
FICTION													
"Anatomy of a Murder," Traver	1	1	3	3	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1
"The King Must Die," Renault	3	2	2	2	5	3	5	4	1	2	1	2	1
"Around the World With Auntie Mame," Dennis	6	5	1	1	1	5	6	4	3	3	3	3	3
"Enemy Camp," Weidman	2	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
"Lolita," Nabokov	5	4	2	1	1	1	6	4	1	1	4	1	1
"Time of the Dragons," Ekert-Roth	1	1	5	5	2	5	3	1	2	1	2	1	1
NONFICTION													
"The Affluent Society," Galbraith	2	4	3	4	4	4	2	1	2	2	4	3	3
"War and Peace in the Space Age," Gavin	6	3	1	1	1	3	6	3	1	1	1	1	1
"Inside Russia Today," Gunther	1	5	1	5	5	1	2	4	5	5	2	1	1
"Please Don't Eat the Daisies," Kerr	4	6	4	6	6	1	5	1	4	4	4	4	4
"Only in America," Golden	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	5	1	1	6	1	1
"Masters of Deceit," Hoover	3	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star A-17 _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Journal-American _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 N. Y. Times _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

Date _____

AUG 31 1958

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 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
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 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

What Washington Is Reading

The following books are rated
according to sales reports from
Washington area bookstores.

FICTION

1. Anatomy of a Murder —
Traver
2. The King Must Die —
Renault
3. Lolita — Nabokov
4. Around the World
with Auntie Mame — Den-
nis
5. The Time of the
Dragon — Ekert-Rotholz
6. The Enemy Camp —
Weidman

NONFICTION

1. The Affluent Society —
Galbraith
2. War and Peace in the
Space Age — Gavin
3. Inside Russia Today —
Gunther
4. Please Don't Eat the
Daisies — Kerr
5. Masters of Deceit —
Hoover
6. Only in America —
Golden

Bookstores participating in this
compilation: Airport Book Shop,
Franz Bader, William Ballantine
& Son, Brentano's Book Stores,
Inc., Center Book Shop, Hecht Co.,
Kann's, Francis Scott Key Book
Shop, Sidney Kramer Book
Packer's, Inc., Saville Book Shop,
Trans-Lux Book Shop, Woodward
& Lothrop, World Affairs Book
Shop.

Wash. Post and E7
Times Herald

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N. Y. Herald _____

Tribune

N. Y. Journal-_____

American

N. Y. Mirror _____

N. Y. Daily News _____

N. Y. Times _____

Daily Worker _____

The Worker _____

New Leader _____

Date _____

AUG 31 1958

ENCLOSURE

62-104277-928

September 2, 1958

REC-88

63-104277-929
Mr. [redacted]
Box 2853, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles 54, California

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b7c

Dear Mr. [redacted]

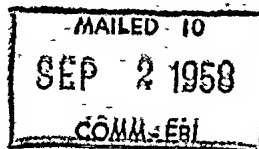
I have received your postal card dated August 26,
1958, and sincerely appreciate your kind comment regarding
"Masters of Deceit." It is indeed encouraging to read favorable
remarks such as yours, and I am grateful for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information, although correspondent
has requested information of the Bureau on two occasions in 1957 and in each
instance he was advised that our files are confidential.

JK:cr
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Holloman _____
Gandy _____
W. C. Sullivan _____

52 SEP 10 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐

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REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

no deag

10/7/57

*req. inf. -
files conf.*

NI

4/8/57

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NI

ack nml

9-2-58

JK

*1 copy typed
a 9-2-58*

TRUE COPY

Box 2853 Term. Annex, Los Angeles 54, Calif.

8-26-58

Dear Sir:

Your "Masters of Deceit" was great. Now,
why not give us a book on the national and international
aspects of the "Mafia"?

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b7c

Respectfully,

/s/

*Ack. nme
9-2-58
JK*

*1 copy Typed
cc
9-2-58*

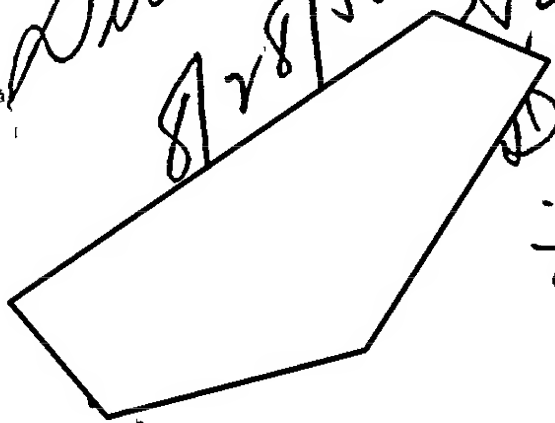
AIR
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Correspondence Post Card

Director
8/28/58



Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director F.B.I.,
Washington, D.C.

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b7C

[Redacted]
Box 2853, Term. Annex.

Los Angeles 54, Calif.

8-26-58

Dear Sir:

Your "Trasters of Deceit"
was great. Now, why not
give us a book on the
national and international
aspects of the "Trafia"?
Respectfully,

b6
b7C

[Redacted]

Ack mail
9-2-58
JK
1 copy typed
or
9-2-58

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REC-88

~~16 AUG 28 1958~~
12-9-4

EX-108

CRIME REG.

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August 19, 1958

EX-124

62-104277-930

REC-45

Mr. Lawrence Sullivan
Coordinator of Information
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

Your letter of August 14, 1958, with
enclosures, has been received. It was very kind of you
to bring this material to my attention, and you may be
sure I am truly grateful for your thoughtfulness in this
regard.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BI

REC'D-READING ROOM

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COMM-FBI

NOTE: No identifiable derogatory data in Bufiles regarding Sullivan who wrote a very favorable book review of "Masters of Deceit." The Director has exchanged limited cordial correspondence with him.

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
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- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

LH:abs
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SEP 17 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐

W. C. Sullivan

Benjamin B. ...

gm

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LAWRENCE SULLIVAN
COORDINATOR

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 14, 1958

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Mr. Parsons ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tamm ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holloman ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

Dear Mr. Hoover:

These five articles from the Congressional Record for August 12, 1958, buttress with much new evidence the story told in Masters of Deceit relating to hateful communist exploitation of the Negroes in America.

I pass the reports along with the thought they may have escaped your vigilant attention in these crowded and hectic days.

Cordial regards,

Sincerely,

Lawrence Sullivan
LAWRENCE SULLIVAN
Coordinator

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

4-124

REC-45

62-104277-930

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Appendix

Foreign Policy and the Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. HOBLITZELL, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 12, 1958

Mr. HOBLITZELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "Foreign Policy and the Future," which was published in the Wall Street Journal of August 12, 1958.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FOREIGN POLICY AND THE FUTURE

A drastic, sweeping revision of our foreign policy is demanded by Senator FULBRIGHT, and we may be sure this will not be the only such call in the months ahead.

Certainly the Mideast situation shows the need for a hard scrutiny of the fundamentals of American policy everywhere. But whether drastic changes are required everywhere is another matter. It could be a mistake to conclude that the considerable failures of our Mideast policy prove that our policy as a whole has failed.

Indeed, it can be said that we failed in the Middle East just because we departed from standards which have stood us in good stead in other places. It is almost as though American policymakers had for 10 years or more carefully misread Mideast history and psychology, and thereupon set off toward several mutually contradictory goals.

Here, it seems to us, are some of the ways the United States went wrong in the Middle East.

First, refusal or inability, throughout the postwar years, to sit down and figure out an American policy for the Middle East based on American interest. What is the American interest? It is not direct in the sense that we need Mideast oil or even necessarily bases. It is indirect, though nonetheless important: To assure that the oil does not fall into Communist hands which could deny it to West Europe or use it as an economic squeeze. And, in a broader strategic sense, to assure that a sizable force in the world—the Arab-Islamic bloc—remains friendly to the United States or at least genuinely neutral between the West and the Communist empire.

United States policy in practice has worked against those ends. Consider the way the United States supported the creation of the State of Israel—a quite understandable position if we had any reason to suppose that the Arabs and Israelis could be persuaded to live in peace with each other. That, of course, was not the case. So our stand produced a jittery Israel and won for us the antagonism of the overwhelming majority of the people in the Middle East.

Second, we have not always recognized the implications of the revolutionary shape of the postwar world. It would have been abundantly clear, at least by the time of India's independence in 1947, that colonialism was in fact one of the great casualties of the war. True, the United States did sup-

port some independence movements, and at times seemed to support Arab aspirations, but in the Middle East it wobbled badly and consequently sowed confusion.

These remarks do not mean that all nationalism is good or—God forbid—to be equated with the American Revolution. Still, the United States did have a revolutionary origin, and in any case anticolonialism was a postwar fact that the United States would have to face sooner or later.

Third, we have often tended to regard Arab nationalism as identical with communism. There has been an imperfect realization of the fact that the Arabs hate Britain, France, and Israel far more than they fear Soviet Russia, which never attacked or colonized them; therefore the American efforts to keep Russia out, through the Baghdad Pact and the Eisenhower doctrine, were not popular and failed to prevent the rise of Communist influence. At the same time, in trying to oppose communism, the United States was drawn into backing unpopular Mideast regimes like the defunct monarchy in Iraq and the collapsing one in Jordan.

The frequent assumption that those who dealt with the Communists—notably Nasser—were automatically Communist stooges certainly suffers from deficient proof. But because of it the United States took it for granted that the turmoil in Iraq, Jordan, and Lebanon was fomented by Nasserites acting in effect as Soviet agents, and on that basis the United States intervened in Lebanon.

The upshot of all this is that today the United States appears perhaps to most Arabs as anti-Arab, tightly tied to Britain and France, allied with the unpopular monarchy in Jordan, and committed to opposing Arab aspirations as they were reflected in the uprisings in Iraq and Lebanon.

That picture could hardly be better designed to propel the Arab world toward Moscow—a journey on which a vacillating and chaotic American policy has already helped start it.

How, in view of the foregoing, is it possible to assert that America's worldwide policy has not been a failure? We must remember that the overriding concern, once Washington awakened to the Communist menace, has been firm resistance to the expansion of the Communist empire (ironically this helped blind us in the Middle East) and so the prevention of another world war.

That basic policy, by and large, has so far been successful. Since the fall of China, the Communists have gained no significant additional territory. They have not dared, in view of America's overwhelming retaliatory military power, to launch a world war. This American achievement, surely, is more important than our past failures in the Middle East; surely no one seriously suggests that our resoluteness against Red encroachment be "drastically" revised.

And this policy has been successful because, unlike our Mideast confusions, it has shown America in its true posture of the friend of freedom against the age-old forces of political repression.

All the same, our Middle East experience indicates that resistance to Communist military attack will not by itself be enough for the future. The Communists evidently intend to employ everywhere they can, just as they have in the Middle East, the techniques of political subversion—arms deals, trade

pacts and some aid, propaganda and civil strife. The United States must, within reason, be prepared to meet that, too, and the Middle East, again, suggests some possible approaches.

The answer lies not in indiscriminate American foreign aid and propaganda; indeed, these are self-defeating or worse, unless our policy impresses people as being in our own interest and faithful to the image the world has heretofore had of us. Nor does it lie in an indiscriminate show of force, as in Lebanon. Nor in reacting, as to Iraq, as though every revolutionary movement were automatically a Communist plot.

By most accounts there remains latent good will toward us in the Middle East. Certainly we can work toward an accommodation of the forces of Arab nationalism; a consistent policy of sympathy for Arab aspirations could revive that good will, particularly if the United States backed it up by dissociating itself from unpopular Arab regimes and by making it clear that its alliance with Britain and France in Europe does not require it to support Britain and France in the Middle East.

It is not necessary to cheer every fanatic and every nationalist crackpot. But it is necessary to avoid being maneuvered as we have been maneuvered in the Middle East, into seeming opposition to change when change is what is now stirring much of the world. A clear and comprehensible policy, supported by such actions as diplomatic wisdom may require, would have to be applied not only to the Middle East, but to north Africa and dark Africa. If it were, it could have highly favorable repercussions throughout the whole newly emerging, uncommitted world.

The present and the future, to be sure, can never be severed from the past, and the Eisenhower administration inherited a formidable array of foreign policy woes. The greatest threat to American security—Communist imperialism—need not have grown so great if the United States had chosen different courses in World War II and the wartime agreements. China need not have gone Communist except for United States misunderstanding—inexcusable ignorance—of communism. Korea need not have happened but for American ambiguity. The landings in Lebanon derive from at least a decade of Washington's mixed-up Middle East policies.

Yes, the mistakes of the past need not forebode the future unless we permit it. We have successfully resisted communism's military march. It remains only to move forward from that. The most valuable counter to the growing threat of Communist subversion is the United States' own history, principles, and conduct. Too often in the postwar era, and especially in the Middle East, we have seemed to act contrary to our beliefs and so confused not only the Arabs but everybody else. We must once and for all bring our international deportment back into line with our own national traditions and national interest.

It is fantastic that the United States, of all countries, should appear in the light of an imperialistic power while the imperialist Communists get away with the pose of champions of liberty. It is even more incredible that on such a phony platform they

should be in a position to tempt much of the world.
And, if we will only adhere to our own heritage, it is wholly unnecessary.

Senate Group Says South Red's Target

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, August 12, 1958

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article, entitled "Senate Group Says South Red's Target," published in the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times, dealing with the tragic incident at Little Rock. There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NO. V.—SENATE GROUP SAYS SOUTH RED'S TARGET

WASHINGTON.—What lies ahead for race relations in the South and, indirectly, for the Nation? If the pattern of the last 3 years is followed in the future, the outlook is not favorable. Some may want to ignore the record, but they cannot hide it. Racial disturbances since the Supreme Court decision of 1954, culminating in the use of armed force at Little Rock, have made 2 areas of opinion where there were 3.

The middle ground on Southern civil rights issues, the ground on which progress had been steady if slow, is virtually deserted. Sides have been chosen, of necessity.

TWO EXTREMIST CAMPS

Without this conciliatory middle area, there are two extremist camps.

One is headed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Communist Party officially has planted its standard in this camp, its purpose to promote racial tension behind the NAACP program.

The other camp includes various white citizen organizations, established authorities of many Southern municipalities and States and, as time passes, more and more of the moderates.

The no man's land between these two camps is widened in an election year, like the present, and with the 1960 presidential campaign drawing closer. Neither major political party, nor, apparently, the Federal Government, wishes to intervene.

A HANDS-OFF ATTITUDE

The hands-off attitude in Washington was evident during Senate Judiciary Committee examination of incoming United States Attorney General William P. Rogers. The prospective head of the Federal agency that sent troops to Little Rock was not asked about his views on civil rights, not even by Southern Senators.

Absence of leadership from Washington has increased the importance of the role played by the NAACP. Its leaders apparently plan no change in policy.

Reviewing events through Little Rock, Dr. Channing Tobias, board chairman of the NAACP, declared,

"But this record of advance is only a beginning. Unjust practices are still commonplace in many parts of the Nation. The people have a continuing responsibility to take the lead, to assure the winning of equality in all communities, large and small, North and South."

GOOD OBJECTIVE

"The pattern is set; it's up to us to fill in the details of the picture. Only then will we have achieved our goal of a democratic America living up to its ideals."

These words from an influential Negro leader describe an objective which the majority of Americans would be happy to work toward.

But there is little reason to suppose that the good intentions of the NAACP will not capitulate, as they have before, to the driving, inflammatory race-tension strategy of the Communist Party.

After the 1954 court decision, the leadership of the NAACP promised moderation, a quiet talking over of issues among all-segments.

EXACTLY AS FORECAST

Instead what transpired was a series of big, sharp struggles in civil disobedience and violence, exactly as forecast by Benjamin J. Davis, chairman of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party.

Today, Davis and his coworker, James E. Jackson, Communist chief for southern affairs, are using phraseology much like Dr. Tobias in predicting the future.

"The people must take the lead," says Davis. "Negro liberation is now the property of the whole American people."

Jackson's view: "The response to Little Rock has signalized that ours is the time ripe with opportunity to secure major victories in the cause of Negro freedom."

These words have a ring like Dr. Tobias, but an utterly different intent.

AIMS NEFARIOUS

"You are aware, of course," FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover commented for the Standard-Times, "the Communists have no sincere interest in promoting racial harmony, but are ever alert to exploit any issue to further their nefarious aims."

This observation may be obvious to many Americans.

But is it obvious to Dr. Tobias, who has been associated with 40 Communist fronts, board chairman of NAACP, or to W. E. B. DuBois, honorary chairman of NAACP, who has been identified with 82 Communist fronts, more than any other American citizen?

Apparently it is not.

As recently as March 1958, the NAACP leadership brought a court action in Florida seeking to halt an investigation by the Florida Legislature of Communist activity in that State.

Besides the NAACP, leadership in the integrationist camp will come from the Reverend Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott. Mr. King also seems hazy in distinguishing between the Communist way and the American way.

A COMMUNIST EXPLANATION

At its 1957 national convention, the United States Communist Party selected a man identified by the Communist Daily Worker as Mr. King's secretary, Bayard Rustin, to be an official observer. Rustin praised the democratic proceedings of the convention in a report later denounced by FBI Director Hoover.

Mr. King was quoted as telling a Chicago assembly last year, "It (the Montgomery boycott, in which there was much violence) is a part of something that is happening all over the world. The oppressed people are rising up. They are revolting against colonialism and imperialism and all other systems of oppression."

This explanation is exactly that of the Communist Party, the depiction of the American Negro as a kicked around colonial, oppressed by imperialists.

Yet the same Rev. Martin Luther King was 1 of 4 Negro leaders who called upon

President Eisenhower in June 1958, to try to set the pattern for racial progress.

A LOOK TO FUTURE

A former Negro Communist official, who later worked for the United States Department of Justice, sees the future in these words:

"In my opinion, the Negro leadership should realize that they have responsibility," a Louisiana legislative committee was told by Manning Johnson, "a responsibility to guide and spirit their people along the right paths, help to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps, and to work together as a group for cooperation, mutual cooperation between races, to the end result that they can keep what they have, strengthen their economic and political position and move on to higher things."

"Men of King's type will not give that kind of leadership. The only thing they know is the threat and a sword."

"I know the NAACP can't do that. They have called the leaders of Southern life every conceivable type of name. They have labeled them everything they can, and there is no basis for them to negotiate with them because they have already built up a wall that cannot be gotten over, gotten under, or gone around."

Former Communist Johnson's judgment may be harsh. But the future will make him an accurate prophet unless there is wider understanding of the Communist background to immediate integration, to be accomplished by force if necessary.

In a little publicized report of last November, the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee declared: "There is a present-day pattern of Communist activity in the mid-South area. The Communist participants * * * make up the basic framework of a Communist operation that is directed against all generations of people in the South."

To that could be added, "and in the Nation."

Segregation in Arkansas Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, August 12, 1958

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, as the beginning of another school year approaches, it seems apparent that there will be significant developments not only in Arkansas but also in Virginia in the progress toward compliance with the constitutional requirements of equal protection of the laws. While 16 Members of the Senate from both parties have joined in proposing legislation to assist the transition to compliance with the Constitution, S. 3257, there are also obligations on the executive branch of the Government to deal with this important matter.

In the same spirit in which Mr. Ashmore has analyzed the problems in Little Rock, 2 editorials from the St. Louis Post Dispatch, 1 entitled "Mandate and Challenge" from the issue of August 1, 1958, and the other entitled "From Little Rock to Arlington," from the issue of August 6, 1958, highlight these executive responsibilities.

In the hope that high officials of the executive department will give some at-

FACTS SOUGHT

The Canadian cochairman, Gen. Andrew G. L. McNaughton, nodded agreement. "We want to get the facts," General McNaughton said. "There may be disagreement as to the effect of those facts on each nation. There may be different points of view, but we must find a common denominator between the two nations."

These conciliatory words are not in the character of recent past developments within the International Joint Commission, which is deeply involved in one of the most controversial issues separating Canadians and their neighbors to the south, the exploitation of a great, international river system. The United States got the jump on Canada more than 20 years ago when it began the systematic development of the Columbia to wring from the mighty river its last kilowatt. Only in the past few years has Canada, sensing the promise of economic prosperity in the harnessing of the white waters of its western rivers, insisted on having a major voice in the development of the river whose headwaters rise within its borders.

General McNaughton has led the vigorous offensive for Canada. His name has been identified with a plan to divert the waters of the Kootenay into the Columbia, in Canada, and from the Columbia to the Fraser to bring a powerful new hydroelectric-producing flow to the latter. He has been accused of proposing this billion-dollar Columbia diversion scheme as a wooden horse to improve Canada's bargaining position with respect to United States projects, such as the proposed Libby Dam in Montana, which would back the United States Kootenai into the Kootenay of Canada.

A joint board of engineers is making a study for the IJC of the diversion plan, of the Libby water impoundment problem, and of a compromise proposal including some aspects of both the diversion and the Libby projects.

But some informed and influential United States engineers already have some strong opinions on the revolutionary diversion project.

Maj. Gen. Emerson C. Itchner, who once supervised dam construction on the lower Columbia River as north Pacific division engineer in Portland and who is now Chief of Army Engineers, told a congressional committee this spring that the diversion of the Columbia to the Fraser, if carried out, would eventually cost the United States an annual 15,700 million kilowatt-hours of energy. This is roughly half the current production capacity of the Federal hydroelectric system in the Pacific Northwest.

General Itchner estimated that the value of the power that would be lost to the United States would be slightly more than \$50 million annually.

These estimates did not include the effect of the additional diversion of the Kootenay into the Columbia, which would add several million more dollars to the United States loss.

Canada, which has already spent about \$4 million on diversion engineering studies, would presumably reap a comparable gain by turning Columbia waters through Canadian rather than United States generators.

The magnitude of this problem is just one reason why both Senator RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, Democrat, of Oregon, and Senator HENRY M. JACKSON, Democrat, of Washington, have suggested that an entirely new international commission be formed to deal exclusively with the issues growing out of the development of the Columbia system. The IJC must concern itself with such issues all along the international border.

"The IJC has too many problems," Senator JACKSON observed recently. "This one alone, the problem of the Columbia River, could keep it busy morning, noon, and night."

A complication in the international dispute has been the attitude of Provincial officials in British Columbia, which harbors both the Columbia headwaters and the Fraser River. They have been cool to the McNaughton proposal because it would raise the vital question of the survival of salmon in the Fraser, one of the major fisheries of the world.

SALMON PROBLEM

The Fraser drains the bulk of the interior of British Columbia, crashing through the coastal range at Hells Gate. From its origins to the sea, the distance is 750 miles—miles of sharp fall and rushing current, features which well serve the requirements both of hydroelectric production and fish propagation.

The Fraser's potential salmon production is many times the present one, according to the testimony of biologists who took part in a recent seminar on fish and power problems at the University of British Columbia.

"The innumerable streams provide conditions for the adults and for the incubation of the eggs," said W. A. Clemens, director of the Institute of Oceanography, at the University of British Columbia. "The great array of lakes constitutes a vast rearing area for the young fish."

But the progress of salmon to the streams and the lakes and of fingerlings downstream would be hampered, at least to some extent, by the erection of hydroelectric dams in the Fraser, as they have been hampered in the United States reaches of the Columbia system.

Thus, if Canada is to benefit from the diversion, it must deal with a threat to the Fraser River salmon fishery.

From all the above it is not difficult to understand why, despite the optimism of the IJC cochairman during and after their tour of the Columbia, few informed people in the Pacific Northwest, on either side of the border, expect an early resolution of the United States and Canadian differences over the future of the Columbia River.

AUGUST 8, 1958.

The Honorable ROBERT S. KERR,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on
Rivers and Harbors, 412 Senate Office
Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In connection with the sewage aspects of Senator DOUGLAS' remarks to which you kindly gave me an opportunity to reply, I note that the Chicago proponents of the H. R. 2 make much of the Chicago Sanitary District's alleged inability to purify more than 90 percent of the city's sewage.

As I understand it, they maintain that, scientifically speaking, it is impossible to purify the last 10 percent by any known sewage purification methods.

It has come to my attention that scientists, inside the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and in some universities, believe that they could conduct successful research upon this problem.

If Chicago's point is correct that no presently known method can purify the remaining 10 percent, the scientific breakthrough of developing a method to purify practically 100 percent of Chicago's sewage would solve that great city's problem and remove Chicago's need for diverting water from Lake Michigan.

As you will recall, Mr. Milton P. Adams, executive secretary of the Michigan Water Resources Commission proposed such research by the Federal Government or the only thorough solution.

This would not only relieve all the other Great Lakes States from the loss they contemplate if H. R. 2 is enacted; but it would also help other great metropolises to cope with their own sewage problems more easily.

Of course, research is not always successful, so that there is no guaranty that

the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare could find a solution.

However, I hope that while Chicago's sanitary problem is fresh in your mind and before your subcommittee, you will give serious consideration to authorizing and requesting the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct scientific research into the more complete purification of sewage and industrial waste so that we can all support that authorization and the necessary appropriation to carry it out.

Enclosed is some data I obtained from Mr. Gordon McCallum of Health, Education, and Welfare.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,
Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER WILEY.

To develop new and presently unknown methods of purifying waste waters, basic as well as developmental research must be initiated along every conceivable line. This research would include chemical, physical, biological, and other approaches utilizing skills of teams of scientists in these fields. This team approach is now employed on a very small scale at the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center of the Public Health Service at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The time has come to stop evaluating waste treatment in terms of efficiency and start considering it in terms of residues. Clearly, we need waste treatment processes with an efficiency of 100 percent to maintain the necessary quality in many of the Nation's waters.

Scientific talents can be brought to bear on this problem through intramural research within the Taft Sanitary Engineering Center and through contractual arrangements with universities and other research institutions. Some aspects of the water cleansing problem are more significant in some areas of the country than in others and could be approached most effectively by drawing upon the research talents of these areas. Thus, the universities and other research institutions could be utilized significantly in both basic research and in the subsequent field testing of promising methods.

Funds in the amount of \$1 million for this specific research at the Taft Sanitary Engineering Center of the Public Health Service and \$1 million for contract research at universities for the initial year of an intensive 5-10 year effort are believed necessary as a minimum.

Integration in Arkansas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 12, 1958

MR. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in the differing reports that have come out of Arkansas about the dispute on school desegregation there, a statement by a former Arkansas teacher addressed in a letter to the Washington Post on June 28 seems to me not to have had adequate attention. Prof. Daniel H. Pollitt, now associate professor of law at the University of North Carolina, pointed out in that letter that the first steps toward desegregation in Arkansas were taken 11 years ago, and that there is a substantial body of opinion which not only supported those steps, but will sup-

port-law and order in the present situation.

If the political reasons for resistance to the court's order are now somewhat diminished, it would seem worthwhile once again to emphasize the underlying dedication to law and order that Professor Pollitt finds among the people of Arkansas.

I therefore ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record his letter which was printed in the Washington Post on June 28, 1958.

There being no objections, the letter to the editor was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

INTEGRATION IN ARKANSAS

Walter Lippmann's June 26 column on Little Rock Again spurs me, as a former faculty member of the University of Arkansas Law School, to come to the defense of that State.

Mr. Lippmann suggests that the Little Rock problem is caused by insistence on integration in a high school for adolescents which is coeducational, and supports the idea that integration in Arkansas should begin at the upper levels of education.

He thereby overlooks the fact that the University of Arkansas Law School voluntarily integrated in 1946-47, the medical school in Little Rock shortly thereafter, and for at least 10 years integration has been an accomplished fact at all levels of the State University. The coeducational high school in Fayetteville has been integrated for at least 8 years, and the student body voted almost unanimously to drop any scheduled football games if the opponents objected to playing against Negro members of the squad (none did).

The coeducational high school in the delta community of Hoxie has proceeded with its integration without mishap since outsiders were enjoined from interference over 2 years ago. Hearings 2 years ago on the proposed integration of the coeducational high school in Hot Springs drew only two spectators—both in favor of integration and there have been no problems there. Last fall the cities of Van Buren (home of Bob Burns) and Fort Smith integrated their coeducational high schools—again without mishap.

In short, the Little Rock problems cannot be blamed on the level at which integration occurred, but solely on the resistance of Governor Faubus to the court decree ending enforced segregation.

Mr. Lippmann says we are damned if we do and damned if we don't. Judge Lemley's decision establishes the precedent that mob nullification of the law is tolerable. Thus we are damned if the appeal is unsuccessful. On the other hand, continues Mr. Lippmann, we are damned if a successful appeal is taken, for a reversal condemns it (the Federal Government) to use troops to compel integration. I take exception to Mr. Lippmann's equating mob nullification with executive enforcement of the law. I would take the latter at any time and in any event.

Nor do I accept the dilemma in which Mr. Lippmann places us—no integration on the one hand, integration under armed guard on the other. I can visualize integration of the Little Rock school without armed guard as in other schools within the State. If, as has been widely reported, Governor Faubus' action was prompted by the desire to secure a third term of office, he will have no necessity to create a situation requiring the use of the Army after the gubernatorial primaries end this summer.

His end achieved, there is no reason to conclude he will continue to follow a policy condemned by every major religious body within his State—a policy condemned by his erstwhile staunch political allies including

former Gov. Sid McMath, a policy condemned by his appointed board to entice northern industry into the State, a policy condemned by the President of the United States, a policy which has made his name known throughout the world as a bigoted racist.

Moreover, though the people of Arkansas did not like integration, even less do they like the role of die-hard obstructionists to law and order. I would hope that Judge Lemley's order is reversed and that the people of Arkansas are given opportunity to prove that the peaceful June graduation ceremonies at Little Rock's Central High School can be matched at next fall's matriculation.

DANIEL H. POLLITT.

WASHINGTON.

Integration at Little Rock

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 12, 1958

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, in the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times of July 21 through July 25, 1958, there appeared a series of articles dealing with the tragic incident at Little Rock, Ark., entitled "Little Rock—Here Are Its Origin and Its Aftermath." I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the Appendix of the Record the statement of the editors of the New Bedford Standard-Times and articles entitled "Forced Integration Fails To Promote Harmony," and "Communists' Basic Goal: To Incite Racial Strife."

There being no objection, the statement and articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

No domestic problem is more important to the people of this country than relations between white and Negro Americans.

An issue in which the extremist views are so widely separated is a natural for exploration by the Communist Party.

In this series of articles the Standard-Times documents and reviews the Communist campaign to promote racial unrest in the South and the influence of that campaign in the origin of, and the aftermath to, the impasse at Little Rock.

This series was written by Edward B. Simmons of the Standard-Times staff. Mr. Simmons received the Award of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism fraternity, in 1957 for outstanding general reporting.

He gathered material for these articles in trips along the eastern seaboard, to the Midwest, in discussions with Members of Congress and from study of United States Senate and House committee files.

Based on experience in New Bedford, where diversity lives in the highest harmony, the editors believe that the material in these articles will make for better understanding of a most difficult and trying issue.

NO. 1—FORCED INTEGRATION FAILS TO PROMOTE HARMONY

WASHINGTON.—The luster is wearing thin at Little Rock, Ark., where bayonets were used last fall to enforce integration in a public school. Some of the trailblazers appear to have washed their hands of the cause of Negro rights. Others have been seen in

roles considerably less flattering than those they played last fall.

Ernest Green's observation, "I'm glad that's all over," is perhaps not untypical. Ernest, 18, was 1 of the 9 Negro youths admitted to Little Rock's Central High School under the guns of federalized National Guard men and United States paratroopers.

Last month Ernest was graduated. One of the 9 was expelled; the other 7 may never return to Central.

If the experiment continues at Central, it will have to do so without the assistance of many persons who were instrumental in launching it.

Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann of Little Rock, who made the daily telephone calls to the White House that led to Federal intervention, has left town.

He is now a resident of Denver, Colo., working in an investment banking firm.

Max Rabb, the presidential assistant who was at the White House end of the Mayor Mann calls and was a key man in the decision to send Federal troops, has left Washington.

He is now a partner in a big New York law firm.

Despite apparent success in its part in obtaining the Little Rock test, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has experienced a sharp drop in membership.

Federal Judge Ronald Davies, whose ruling that integration must begin forthwith in Little Rock was the foundation for what followed, has long since left Little Rock.

He is now back in his court in North Dakota, where there are but 257 Negroes in the entire State. Arkansas has 462,000.

Harry Ashmore, the Little Rock editor whose editorials in behalf of integration stirred the controversy and brought him a Pulitzer prize, has conceded he will not employ a Negro on his newspaper.

Mrs. Grace Lorch, the Little Rock housewife who attracted national attention by befriending 1 of the 9 students, has since refused to declare whether she is a Communist.

Herbert Brownell, whose United States Justice Department gave the orders for dispatch of troops, is no longer Attorney General.

He has taken up the more lucrative private practice of law.

The Justice Department, itself, has had a change of heart. Under its new Chief, William P. Rogers, the word is "never again" on the use of Federal troops to enforce integration.

The Little Rock School Board, which had worked out a gradual integration program that Judge Davies' ruling nullified, has thrown in the sponge on any integration in the near future.

Central High School has claimed that the educational program for its 2,000 students was so badly dislocated by the 1-year experiment the school could not survive another year without complete disintegration of morale.

This was a major consideration in Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley's approval of a 2½-year stay of integration for the Little Rock high school, a decision that may have made the best of a very unfortunate situation.

MAJORITY NEEDS CONSIDERATION

Judge Lemley, while acknowledging the interest of Negroes in obtaining equal rights, said the public interest of the majority rated consideration, too. The burden placed on other Central High students and the racial tension and unrest created in Little Rock itself demanded a delay in integration, he said.

The ruling led to another example of apparent change in viewpoint among those who had been insistent on an immediate end of segregation.

When Judge Lemley's decision was taken to the United States Supreme Court, whose 1954 sociological and subsequent decrees had started the ferment in the South, that body declined to break up its summer vacation for a special sitting.

The court, in effect, passed the buck to a lower court with an admonition to act fast.

Little Rock, the morning after, appears to have been a venture that has not served racial harmony or promoted integration. As such, its origin, its leaders, and its original objectives invited inquiry.

NO. II—COMMUNISTS' BASIC GOAL: TO INCITE RACIAL STRIFE

WASHINGTON.—To incite racial strife is one of the oldest objectives in the Communist program for getting world domination. "We must realize that our party's most powerful weapon is racial tension," states a Communist Party handbook of 1912, well before a few hundred Bolsheviks seized control of Russia.

"By propounding into the consciousness of the dark races that for centuries they have been oppressed by the whites, we can mold them to the program of the Communist Party," the handbook continues.

"In America, we will aim for subtle victory. While inflaming the Negro minority against the whites, we will endeavor to instill in the whites a guilt complex for their exploitation of the Negroes. Thus will begin a process which will deliver America to our cause."

COINCIDENCE OR STRATEGY?

Is it coincidence or the result of strategy that, some 45 years later, racial unrest in an outstanding southern city, Little Rock, Ark., has increased so sharply that a Federal judge called for a 2½-year delay in any integration?

Again, is it coincidence or the result of Communist strategy that one of the most influential of all southern Negro leaders, the Rev. Martin Luther King, exhorts his followers with these words:

"It (the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott) is a part of something that is happening all over the world. The oppressed people are rising up. They are revolting against colonialism and imperialism and all other systems of oppression."

When Mr. King draws a parallel between the situation of the American Negro and oppressed peoples rising against colonialism and imperialism, he is following exactly, to the word, the Communist line.

DIRECT APPROACH FAILED

At first, the Communist drive for creation of racial strife called for a direct approach to Negroes, using labor unions and Communist fronts like the American Negro Labor Congress and the League for Struggle for Negro Rights.

This approach was brazenly direct, and it failed. Former Communist Joseph Kornfeld, one of the party founders in the United States and its first director of southern operations, has described what happened:

"The South to the Communists was always one of the most vexing problems," Kornfeld told a joint legislative committee of the State of Louisiana in March 1957. "Moscow could never understand it. . . . According to Marx' theory, the South should be leading the United States in Communist development."

"It just didn't work out that way."

"It was just to the contrary." The South proved to be a hard nut and it didn't conform to the doctrine."

BLOCKED BY RELIGION

"They decided that the big block against penetration of the South is religion. The Negroes believed in religion; the hillbillies believed in religion; nearly everybody is religious. The South is more religious than the North."

"Therefore, they decided maybe they should get at them under the auspices of the Cross."

Kornfeld and two Negro former Communist leaders, Manning Johnson and Leonard Patterson, told the Louisiana committee that the new tactics included, besides use of the church, penetration of reputable Negro organizations and the founding, but not obvious control, of others.

World War II, with its migrations and general dislocation of living habits, produced what Kornfeld described as a "sort of honeymoon situation" between the Communist organizers and Negro organizations.

FOUR AGENCIES INFILTRATED

"It seems the intellectuals during that time had shown a remarkable weakness," he testified. "They were bigger suckers for the Communist propaganda than many others were, apparently because they sort of led a life apart from the daily troubles and toll of the population."

"They were the ivory tower boys who picked up the theories of the Communists, not looking at what is behind the theories."

The results of this honeymoon were vital Communist infiltration of the most important agencies in the South dealing in Negro issues. The Communists infiltrated 4 of these organizations and actually helped found 3 of them.

They are the Southern Conference Educational Fund, the Southern Regional Council, the Highlander Folk School in Tennessee, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

An almost incredible maze of interlocking officials, ideas, and publications linked the three first-named agencies with the Communist Party.

COUNCIL GOT FORD GRANT

The Regional Council and the Educational Fund were both offshoots of the old Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was dissolved in 1948 after twice being described by the Federal Government as "a Communist front serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party."

Former directors and officers of the Conference for Human Welfare became directors and officers of the Regional Council and the Educational Fund and of the Highlander School. The Communist Daily Worker openly boasted that James E. Jackson, chief of the Southern branch of the United States Communist Party, was a cofounder of the Regional Council.

Although the Regional Council is not widely known in the North, its influence in the South is attested by its receiving a \$497,000 grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic.

Likewise, the Highlander School plays an important role in southern civil rights developments, although it is scarcely known in the North. The school, according to testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, was cofounded by a Communist and by a man who refused to testify on his beliefs.

NAACP INFILTRATED

During these organizing years by the Communist Party, the NAACP was extensively infiltrated, although not dominated by Communist sympathizers. Many of its leading officials were members of Communist fronts.

In fact, by 1954 and the crucial Supreme Court decision, the Communist Party was so confident it had set the stage for developments in its favor that the party's national convention in the winter of 1953 declared, "The next period ahead will witness momentous struggles of the Negroes . . . given the vanguard leadership of the Communist Party, we may be confident that the Negro liberation movement will ally itself

more fully with the camp of peace and democracy."

The Communist Party was in a position to follow its long-proved doctrine:

To get a sociological or pro-Communist book on the reading list of influential persons, like a Supreme Court Justice;

To persuade a Negro to violate a civil rights statute, in the cause of civil disobedience;

To inject a fellow-traveler in the forefront of a civil rights dispute;

To support the program of the NAACP. These objectives were attained in the year to come.

New Federal-State Relationship in Developing California's Water Resources

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR ENGLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 5, 1958

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, in recent years water has become a nationwide concern, and in California particularly our rapidly growing population and expanding agriculture and industry have placed a severe drain on our developed water resources. We have enough water in the State to meet all our foreseeable needs but our problem is development and distribution of this water. It is more a legal and financial problem than it is an engineering problem. I believe that the present impasse on water in California stems primarily from trying to divide too little water among too many people and that we must develop additional supplies. One new approach to the problem of further development is joint Federal-State projects where the major purpose is municipal and industrial water supply. I proposed some time ago such a new Federal-State relationship and introduced legislation to implement it—H. R. 11544. I am including as part of these remarks excerpts from a talk I made recently in California on this new approach to water development:

NEW FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIP IN DEVELOPING CALIFORNIA'S WATER RESOURCES

(Excerpts of speech by Congressman CLAIR ENGLE before the annual convention of the California Municipal Utilities Association, Disneyland, Calif.)

You will recall that in 1951 I brought a subcommittee to California which sat jointly with the State water committee for the purpose of studying the water problems in the Central Valley project area. We came to the conclusion then that the developed water supplies in the Central Valley project area were overcommitted. We recommended immediate construction of the Trinity River project, and that project has since been authorized and is under construction. However, the water contribution of the Trinity is specifically dedicated to Central Valley project operation. It is contended, as you know, that the Feather River project will not produce sufficient water to permit water deliveries to southern California with adequate margins of safety for future water demands in the north. At the hearings in 1951, serious legal questions were raised as to whether or not the applications made on the Feather River were in conflict with the

applications already assigned to the Bureau of Reclamation for operation of the Central Valley project. I am informed there are interests in California that are prepared to litigate this matter—if water deliveries outside of the Central Valley project area are authorized by the State legislature or by constitutional amendment.

I am not saying which side of this argument is right, but with this state of affairs any strictly legal approach will, in my opinion, wind up in the courts for years. There may or may not be a surplus which is physically and legally exportable, but I am sure that unless new water supplies are developed, the whole proposition will end up in court, delaying water progress in California for as much as a decade. It seems to me imperative that action be taken now to avoid creating a legal Frankenstein that will paralyze water development. The answer is more water—not litigating over what we have.

The impasse on California water developments results from trying to divide too little water among too many people. Southern California is not going to put up its cash money in taxes to build water projects in northern California unless there is a reasonably firm assurance that southern California will receive some of the water made available by the projects. In other words, southern California is not going to buy a pig in a poke. On the other hand, northern California is not willing to promise water to southern California which may leave them literally high and dry. Since the Feather River project is the only one currently proposed for construction, each section is eyeing the amount of water available and measuring it against their prospective needs. Considering the shortages of developed water, each section thinks that it is defending its claims on the last waterhold.

What we need, therefore, is enough water development programed and in early prospect so that all claimants for the water can feel a reasonable assurance that the water will be available when needed. We currently have a State water plan which is an excellent plan but it involves over 350 projects and would take between 50 and 100 years to build. The State water plan has to be broken down into an action program of limited years, with the specific objective of producing sufficient developed water to meet the predictable needs. I suggest that a specific program for 15 or 20 years should be set up. It must be geared to the financial capability of the State, including such Federal help as can be secured, and it must provide sufficient water so that northern California as an area of origin will feel safe in making commitments to southern California, and southern California will feel safe in putting up its money to build projects to supply the water promised. Although this is primarily a State problem, I suggest that when the total quantities are finally figured and the allocations made to the various sections to benefit from the water development, a provision be included which would provide for a pro rata reduction, northern and southern, in the event of short water years. This will have the effect of continuing pressure on all hands to build the additional projects to make adequate water available at all times and under all conditions.

When this program is worked out in specific terms we then can take up the crucial item of financing.

I propose the joint financing of Federal-State projects where the major cost is for industrial and municipal water, as follows:

First, that the Federal Government contribute to such projects on a nonreimbursable basis an amount equal to the portion of the project allocated to flood-control bene-

fits. This is a recognition of the traditional responsibility of the Federal Government for flood control and follows the precedent established in H. R. 8677, which, as you know, is the bill I introduced providing for the Federal contribution for the flood-control benefits from the Oroville Dam on the Feather River project. This principle has since been merged in the omnibus public-works bill which passed the House 2 years ago and was vetoed (for other reasons) by the President, and is currently embodied in last year's omnibus public-works bill (S. 497) which passed the Senate and which was voted out of the House Committee on Public Works. Congress has therefore indicated that this is an acceptable principle for Federal-State cooperation in the building of multiple-purpose projects.

Second, that the Federal Government provide a non-interest-bearing loan for the amount of the project cost allocated to irrigation. This procedure would apply the principles of the 50-year-old reclamation law under which non-interest-bearing money is provided by the Federal Government for the development of irrigation projects. It is an expansion of the principle laid down in the small projects legislation, but, of course, in this instance is limited to multiple-purpose projects primarily for industrial and municipal water where irrigation water is developed incidental to the main purpose. It is my feeling that Congress would not approve the advance of non-interest-bearing money for construction by the State of a large project primarily for irrigation, but would insist that such a project be built under the present reclamation law if it is to be financed by the Federal Government. I think it important that the traditional function of the Federal Government in building projects under the reclamation law not be invaded. However, I believe there is a good chance of getting Congress to authorize a non-interest-bearing loan to a State for incidental irrigation features of a major project primarily built for industrial and municipal water.

Third, the Federal Government will require a contract to be executed under which the State would agree that the project should be managed in such a fashion as to produce the benefits for which the Federal contribution is made. This follows the present provision for the Federal contribution for the flood-control benefits on the Oroville Dam. As to irrigation, Congress, I am sure would require that the non-interest-bearing loan for irrigation be subject to the general provisions of reclamation law. However, I expect to propose with reference to the operation of the 160-acre limitation that the same formula be applied as is set forth in the small-projects legislation, namely, that the non-interest-bearing loan apply only to lands in compliance with the 160- or 320-acre limitation and that excess acreage be required to pay an interest charge on the capital cost of supplying those lands with water.

This proposal is intended to be the basis of establishing under general law the character and extent of Federal participation in projects primarily devoted to the supplying of municipal and industrial water. However, I would like to try it for size in the State of California which, so far as I know, is the only State capable of major financing of its own projects and with water plans of large magnitude already drawn and planned primarily for supplying municipal and industrial water. I have in mind particularly the possible application of this proposal to the financing of the Feather River project, the Blomond plan for the North Bay aqueduct, and construction of all or part of the projects planned in the north coastal area on the Klamath, Trinity, and Eel Rivers. However, the priority of projects for construction under the State water plan is a matter that

rests with State officials and the legislators. Some projects such as the Auburn project are logical and proper extensions of the Central Valley project and should be reserved for construction as part of that project.

It is easy to stand up and suggest that the Federal Government help by putting some cash into these major water developments. It is difficult to suggest a program for doing it that is legislatively and politically feasible. My suggestion meets these requirements. It is a logical and practical extension of the historic pattern of Federal participation in the construction of water projects. Flood control has been an accepted responsibility of the Federal Government for over 100 years, and for more than a half century Congress has encouraged irrigation development by providing money for such projects without interest.

If the State builds a project mainly for the development of industrial and municipal water which also provides some flood control and irrigation, isn't it logical to suggest that the Federal Government participate to the extent of the flood control and irrigation on the same financial basis as if the Federal Government built projects for those purposes? That is the basic logic behind my proposal—and it can make the difference between the State or some other public agency being able to build the project and not being able to carry the financial load.

Politically, the proposal makes sense because it applies with equal benefit to the East as well as to the West. For years the Eastern States have frowned on western reclamation development because reclamation law applies only to States lying wholly or partly west of the 98th meridian. Solving eastern water problems requires the development of industrial and municipal water, with incidental flood control and irrigation. The suggested Federal-State relationship fits the eastern situation like a glove. I do not believe we could get the votes to enlarge the Federal Government's activities in water programs just for the West, but the suggestion I have made will, in my opinion, get strong support, both in the mid-West and the East, where water supplies are crucial in many areas. It is my intention, of course, to make my proposal national rather than regional in scope.

The program which I suggest for the development of water resources in the United States, on the basis of Federal participation with the States, will be of vital importance to us in California for two reasons.

In the first place, it will strike at the major problem we face—financing our water projects. The Federal Government will participate on its traditional and historic basis of supplying funds for those parts of a project which are concerned with irrigation and flood control. The State can then proceed to help itself with its own tax resources to pay for the part of a project which provides water and power for municipal and industrial use.

In the second place, the plan I have in mind will broaden the base of water development so that the people of southern California will be reasonably certain that when they put up tax money they will get a supply of water. The people of northern California will feel that with future water development in prospect and with Federal assistance guaranteed, they can afford to make commitments to southern California without fearing that at some time in the future they may be left short of water.

In conclusion, let me say that we are not short of water in California; we are short of developed water—water which is caught for useful purposes. We have a great surplus of undeveloped water, and we are in difficulty only because we are now dealing with a water program which has too narrow a base. As a result, people are in-

Exercise is important in its effect on body weight. There is only one way to use up extra calories, and that is to burn them up by exercise. The beginning of obesity in adolescence is frequently due to lack of exercise rather than excessive caloric intake. The same applies to weight gain experienced in the forties. Exercise is also important in keeping the muscles of the blood vessel wall in good tone. It is thought that a heart well exercised is better able to develop a substitute or collateral circulation should this become necessary because of the formation of a thrombus.

The important thing about exercise is that it be daily and moderate in degree. Exercise has often been ridiculed as a means of helping to control weight. This is based on two misconceptions, that most common types of exercise require only a little energy, and that increase in exercise always gives rise to an increase in appetite. The first misconception can be avoided if one will take the trouble to look at any table of energy expenditures of various activities: walking for a man of 150 pounds uses up 200 to 400 calories per hour depending on speed, running 800 to 1,000 calories. Further, the calories used up are proportional to body weight; thus a person of 200 pounds uses more calories in exercise than one of 150 pounds.

Whether exercise increases appetite depends on the extent of the exercise and whether one is usually active or sedentary. If the exercise is mild to moderate and is done by a sedentary individual, it will not increase appetite.

Most people gradually become overweight because they consume a few more calories each day. If each day they would take a little more exercise they would burn up the extra calories. One does not become overweight between Christmas and New Year's, rather between New Year's and Christmas. Hence, the practical importance of daily minimum to moderate extra physical activity. Walking still remains the most available and inexpensive type of exercise.

Coronary artery disease in this country is usually more common and severe in patients who have elevated blood pressure or hypertension, and smoking usually elevates the blood pressure. Increased pressure within the blood vessels favors development of coronary heart disease in a number of ways, one of them, for example, being the occurrence of small hemorrhages within the blood vessel wall itself with further narrowing of the vessel. A sustained or a sudden increase in blood pressure may also cause an aneurysm (weak spot) to blow out with sudden loss of blood into the brain (cerebral hemorrhage or stroke); or if the aneurysm is in the abdominal aorta, as is common in severe arteriosclerosis, into the abdominal cavity.

It is well established that coronary artery disease is more prevalent among cigarette smokers than nonsmokers and that it occurs at an earlier age in smokers. This does not prove that smoking causes coronary artery disease, but it's not much of an inducement to smoke.

What does sex have to do with heart attacks—that is, real heart attacks? It has long been known that coronary artery disease is 4 to 5 times more prevalent in the male than in the female. But this discrepancy begins to disappear after the menopause, and by the middle fifties to sixties the disease is of equal prevalence in both sexes. Attempts have been made to treat the disease in men by giving them some of the female sex hormones. But so far these studies are purely in the research stage and have little practical application.

Experimentally, a sex difference in the susceptibility to the development of arteriosclerosis has also been found in a number of different types of animals. But for some unknown reason it is frequently in the opposite direction to that found in man. Thus, fe-

male rabbits and chickens are more susceptible to arteriosclerosis than males, and their susceptibility can be lessened by giving them large doses of the male sex hormones. Likewise the susceptibility of the male rabbit or chick can be increased by giving it female hormones.

A most interesting finding in sex as it relates to coronary artery disease is the observation from a group of pathologists from Washington University School of Medicine and Barnes Hospital in St. Louis that since the 1940's there has been a marked shift in the distribution of fatal coronary artery disease. They claim that the disease is now almost as prevalent in women as in men, even as early as the forties. No real explanation is available for this startling finding, though numerous speculations are possible: increased smoking of women, less exercise because of pushbutton housekeeping, gain in weight; but let me emphasize, these are all speculations.

No mention has been made so far of stress and strain. Are they involved in heart attacks? Stress and strain are difficult to measure and evaluate. Most of us are apt to think that many Americans, particularly ourselves, are under considerable stress and strain. Stress and strain certainly exist among those people in other parts of the world where coronary artery disease is rare, though it is mostly likely caused by different events. Primitive Africans, highly superstitious and in frequent fear of their lives, are under stress—yet coronary artery disease among them is rare.

The war dances, chants, and witch doctors of primitive societies may all serve a useful purpose in exteriorizing stress—getting rid of it. Too many of us keep our stress within us.

Stress and strain are likely to be highly individualized. What may be stress and strain for one person are not for another. It is entirely possible that the stress and strain of today's civilization are in certain individuals important in bringing about, along with other factors, the changes that result in a heart attack. While there is today no objective evidence to support this idea, it should be pointed out that few serious attempts have been made to study it.

Now what does cause heart attacks? Certainly a number of factors are involved, as has been mentioned. Undoubtedly they work together, and some are of more importance in certain individuals than in others. There is nothing one can do about one's heredity. But if you have parents or grandparents who died early from coronary or cerebral arteriosclerosis, it is most important that you minimize the other factors that contribute to these diseases. Thus, you should really keep your weight within bounds, get regular exercise, eat a well-balanced diet and not too much of it, and eliminate smoking. If, in addition, your doctor finds that you consistently have an elevated blood cholesterol, there are certain things he can suggest which may lower it.

The factors which cause heart attacks are additive. This was pointed out in a recent study of the United States Public Health Service, where it was shown that men who were overweight and also had an elevated blood cholesterol and an elevated blood pressure suffered a higher incidence of heart attack than those who had any two of these findings. Those with any 2 findings had a higher rate than those who had only 1. Our heredity and sex we can do nothing to change; we can do something to minimize the other factors if we really want to.

Arteriosclerosis is a serious condition, the main cause of death in Western civilization. Your doctor is the one who should handle this problem for you, an individual patient. Do not depend on a magazine article, like this or any other one, to solve your personal medical problems. At best it can only point

out current concepts and trends in generalities, but to apply these findings to you as an individual requires the skill and knowledge of a trained physician.

Reds Goad NAACP To End Moderation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 12, 1958

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD two articles dealing with the tragic incident at Little Rock, published in the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows.

No. III.—REDS GOAD NAACP TO END MODERATION

WASHINGTON.—The success of Communist efforts to exploit the southern Negro under the guise of democratization became fully evident in 1954 and the three subsequent years. The Supreme Court's historic 1954 ruling on school segregation was in judgment on four cases brought before it by the National Association of Advancement for Colored People, which for years had been a priority objective of Communist infiltration.

The NAACP charged that Negro children in Delaware, Kansas, South Carolina, and Virginia were being denied their rights under the 14th amendment.

The Court did not rule on this aspect. Instead, Chief Justice Earl Warren in the written opinion declared that the Court found for the NAACP because segregated schools induced a feeling of inferiority among Negro children.

SIX BOOKS CITED

This sociological view, the Justice stated, is amply supported by modern authority. He cited six books by such modern authority.

Two of the six authorities were Theodore Brameld and E. Franklin Frazier. Between them, they have been members of or identified with 28 organizations listed as Communist, Communist-fronts or Communist-dominated.

A third authority was K. B. Clark. While arguments were being heard by the Court on the four cases, Clark was on the payroll of the NAACP as a social science expert.

A fourth authority cited by Justice Warren was the book *An American Dilemma*, edited by Gunnar Myrdal, a Swedish Socialist. The Chief Justice emphasized the importance of this book in the Court's deliberations by saying it was depended on generally, that is from cover to cover.

RECORDS NOTED

Sixteen of the contributors to Myrdal's book have long records of pro-Communist affiliation and activity. One, W. E. B. Dubois, identified by the Communist Party as the honorary chairman of the NAACP, had a hand in 82 parts of the book. Dubois has been identified with 80 Communist fronts, reportedly more than any other American citizen.

Dubois intervened in behalf of executed Communist spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and sent the Kremlin a message of condolence on the death of Stalin.

Myrdal himself has written that the United States Constitution is impractical and unsuited to modern conditions. Its adoption was nearly a plot against the common people, said this foreign authority on American Negro problems.

The Court's decision gave new influence to the NAACP. Its officers hailed the decision but indicated that it would not change the organization's plan for calm and orderly progress in race relations.

"We accept the decision quietly, unless there is deliberately fomented trouble," said the late Walter White, then executive secretary of NAACP.

WANTED STRUGGLES

Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, who had argued the school cases before the Court, said, "The people will get together and work this thing out."

The Communist Party, however, wanted no part of moderation. It wanted the big, sharp struggles its leaders had forecasted, and racial unrest. Communist publications and officials shrilled for immediate implementation of the Supreme Court decision, immediate abolition of segregation, and discrimination from every facet of American life, immediate enforcement, etc.

The record from the Supreme Court decision until the climax at Little Rock makes it plain which philosophy was the dominant one.

Moderation was forgotten.

The next 3 years brought unprecedented civil disobedience and violence in the South's racial affairs. There were all-out incidents of long duration in Tuskegee, Ala., Charleston, S. C., Tallahassee, Fla., Montgomery, Ala., Americus, Ga., and Clinton, Tenn., to name only the major ones.

COMMUNISTS BLAMED

The NAACP played a prominent role in each, but the atmosphere was not the moderate one ostensibly espoused by the NAACP.

"In my opinion, every major racial disturbance in the South since 1954 has been incited and directed by the Communist Party," Mrs. Paul Crouch, widow of a former Communist leader, told the Standard-Times. Her husband was a top Communist functionary in the South for 13 years, and she was his aid throughout the period.

Communist exploitation of the Negro through the NAACP is attested by the proceedings of the 1957 national convention of the Communist Party. That convention adopted as its main resolution, "the question of Negro freedom . . . the crucial domestic issue of the day . . . requiring support of the program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Communist penetration of the NAACP in these important years is conceded by the NAACP itself.

ALL CHAPTERS WARNED

On February 14, 1956, Leroy Watkins, who succeeded White as NAACP executive secretary, warned all chapters to guard against the intensive efforts of Communists to infiltrate.

At that very time, however, the NAACP's official publication, *The Crisis*, was recommending as must background reading for Negroes, books by Claude Lightfoot, chairman of the Illinois Communist Party, and Dorey E. Wilkerson, member of the party's national committee. Both have written extensively in behalf of racial unrest.

Communist dominance of Negro civil rights developments after the Supreme Court decision is illustrated, also, in the activities of the Highlander School, influential sociological workshop in the South. Highlander, according to testimony before a congressional committee, was founded by a Communist and by a man who refused to state his beliefs.

IS PROGRAM SINCERE?

Since 1954, Highlander has held a series of workshops to develop plans for an orderly transition from segregated to integrated schools. At the last workshop, held over the Labor Day weekend just before the trouble at Little Rock, the leaders of every important racial strife incident in the South since 1954 were present.

How sincere is the Highlander program for orderly transition in desegregation?

The actual curriculum at Highlander, its pamphlet statement in behalf of orderly transition notwithstanding, preached that "desegregation is more effectively accomplished in a single step than in a series of steps with delays in between."

This is fellow-traveler vernacular for the straight-out Communist program of immediate desegregation.

Among those attending the important Highlander workshop was the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott. King was to be at Little Rock, and, in 1958, at the White House, protesting integration delay.

By the time Central High School in Little Rock was to open for its 1957-58 school year, the Communist Party was marching step by step with the NAACP, whether the good element in the NAACP liked it or not.

NO. IV—DAILY WORKER LED THE CRY FOR FEDERAL INTERVENTION

WASHINGTON.—"The honor of our country requires Federal intervention now, to end the organized defiance of decency and justice in the South." These words were not spoken by Mayor Mann, of Little Rock, nor by Maxwell Rabb, White House assistant to whom the mayor talked daily by telephone in the hectic days preceding intervention by the National Guard and paratroopers.

They were not spoken by an official for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the dominant United States Negro organization.

The words were an official pronouncement of the Communist Party of the United States, issued 2 years before Little Rock, and printed in the party's official political guide, *Political Affairs*, issue of October 1955.

UTTERED BY COMMUNIST

"The Federal Government has the power, and the duty to use troops and whatever other constitutional means are available to enforce the law of the land."

Use of the word "constitutional" in the above might lead someone to think a good American had said those words.

They were uttered 18 months before Little Rock's Federal troop intervention by Benjamin J. Davis, chairman of the Negro Commission of the United States Communist Party.

"The Federal Government hasn't hesitated to use the force of jail and seizures in trying to destroy the Communists and other foes of Jim Crow," said Davis, who, like other Communists, has been able to predict the future in civil-rights matters.

PRESSED FOR TROOPS

"It should not hesitate to use whatever force—troops if necessary—to put down violent defiance of the law of the land, and murderous terror against peaceful citizens seeking to exercise their constitutional rights."

From the very beginning of the Little Rock incident, the Communists pressed for dispatch of Federal troops to keep order in the South.

The Communist *Daily Worker* shrilled a demand for action on September 5, the day after Governor Faubus stationed National Guardsmen around Central High School.

"The insurrection in Arkansas" must be put down, strummed the *Worker* the next day.

"G-men must be sent," said another edition, blasting FBI Director Hoover for refusing to do so.

OTHER PHRASES

"Every prerogative" must be used by the President, was another phrase in the daily demands for use of the military.

"Threats of blood running in the streets" were cited by the *Worker*, without identifying the source.

Southern whites were charged with being immune to education, cajolery, and pleas of moderation, so that troops were the only recourse.

"Why wait?" asked one *Worker* editorial.

"Patience," scoffed another.

"Nothing is to be gained by handling Faubus with kid gloves," stated another diatribe.

Shilly-shallying was laid to the President.

And so it came to pass. On September 24, paratroopers were airborne to Little Rock. Exactly the methods advocated by the Communist ace-agitators—speed and force—were used in a civil-rights dispute.

A tremendous victory for the American people, rejoined the next day's *Daily Worker*.

Use of armed troops climaxed years of incitement by violence and distortion of truth by the Communists and their sympathizers. Again a helping hand came from the Supreme Court that had opened the way to Negro freedom, as the Communist Party observed, and from the misled NAACP.

Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas Conference of NAACP branches, had a key role at Little Rock.

MRS. BATES LAUDED

In an adulatory interview with Mrs. Bates, the New York Post's reporter Ted Poston stated, "both sides in this embattled Southern town agreed on one thing: If there had been no Daisy Bates, there would have been no 101st Airborne Division patrolling the halls of Central High School."

"And no 9 Negro children in the one all-white high school."

Mrs. Bates' husband, Lucious C. Bates, is a director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, which former Communists have indicted as a Communist transmission agency, for inculcating and carrying out Communist doctrine.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund took over many of the officers and all of the publications of the old Southern Conference for Human Welfare, twice listed as a Communist front, "doing the work of the Communist Party," by the United States Government.

Mrs. Bates is listed as a sponsor of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

ANOTHER WOMAN INFLUENTIAL

Mr. Bates was a member of the organization known as Negroes for Wallace, a Communist rallying point. He was a sponsor of the Bill of Rights Congress, a Communist Party front.

Also influential at Little Rock was Mrs. Grace Lorch, white woman who befriended one of the Negro students refused admission to Central High.

Widely published press dispatches described Mrs. Lorch as "a white housewife who protected a Negro girl before a jeering mob," and as "having defied an angry crowd of whites to offer sympathy."

It was not reported, however, that Mrs. Lorch, according to Senate Internal Security Subcommittee records, has a thorough Communist Party background.

HUSBAND INDICTED

She has been identified as a one-time Communist Party organizer in Boston, as having attended a Communist Party convention, as a member of the New England District of the Communist Party, as former vice president of the Teachers Union, and as a director of the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies, both Communist fronts.

At the time Mrs. Lorch was active in Little Rock, her husband, Lee Lorch, was under Federal indictment on eight counts of refusing to answer questions on his alleged Communist background put to him by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Here, too, the Supreme Court rendered an assist. The charges against Lorch later were dismissed by a Federal judge on the basis of the Supreme Court's freeing of John T. Watkins, United Auto Workers official who refused to name Communists he knew while he was one himself.

Little Rock found the United States Supreme Court, the NAACP, and the Communist Party teammates.

It was a dazzling demonstration of what can happen, to quote former Communist Joseph Kornfelder, when "the Ivory tower boys picked up the theories of the Communists, not looking at what is behind the theories."

A Suggestion From a Constituent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER M. MUMMA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 12, 1958

Mr. MUMMA. Mr. Speaker, during a Congressman's term of office he receives many suggestions from constituents on many different subjects. This you know. I was very happy to receive a letter from Mrs. Helen E. Bolton, of Highspire, Pa., in which she makes a very good religious suggestion that could be applied by a Congressman, especially in contemplating history-making legislation. I trust the Members may adopt the idea advanced by Mrs. Bolton. Her letter follows:

HIGH SPIRE, PA., August 7, 1958.

HON. WALTER M. MUMMA,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I am just one of your constituents who feels that the voice of the people who want our country to stay the way our forefathers planned it to be. They laid down a wonderful outline in the preamble and the Constitution which is the closest to God's way of thinking on the face of this earth. Now, I am only one person, but I will try to do my best to keep that same spirit strong in my opportunities that are open to me and you being in your position, I would love to see you do the same, we can all help one another to keep that true light bright and shining. There has never been another country that has had the blessing and love of God poured on it in so much abundance as the United States of America, and unless we keep our faith strong in the same light as our forefathers did, God may see fit to give His blessing elsewhere. Personally, if I were to be in your shoes and I voted on any bill I would first say to myself, "Would Jesus vote yes or no on this bill," instead of would my party approve of a yes or no on this bill and I am sure that if all Congressmen thought in that way we would really have life more abundantly than we have even now and it would truly be the voice of the people then, and not this party or that party. I personally think President Eisenhower has done a wonderful job in this respect but I am sure also, many times the party has tried to swing his will to their way instead of the common people.

My voice may seem very strange to you, but believe me that it is exactly what our younger generation is looking for. They

want religion and the way to live it in every day living as well as on Sunday in church. Your opportunity for the benefit of these children is very great and it can be done.

I would like if you would show this letter to some of your fellow Congressmen and all pull together for the same purpose and then we need fear no Red aggression.

I hope I may be of help to you in finding out what it is your constituents really want and need.

HELEN E. BOLTON,
One of the Voice of the People.

The Real Russia—Open the Border

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDGAR W. HIESTAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 12, 1958

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, two letters from a resident of the district I represent are most enlightening. Certainly, they were to me and I believe they will be to the public. From the background of the writer, I believe I can guarantee their authenticity:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have been interested in the problem of the activities of the Soviet Union for the last 10 years and consider that I know the subject quite well. Because of this, I feel that Mr. Hearst (returned twice from the U. S. S. R.) is completely wrong in glorifying the Soviet Union. He has apparently seen only the decorative aspect. First, the real fact is that about 70 percent of the families in the Soviet Union live in one single room with the necessity of the mother of the family to do hard physical work 8 hours daily and more. Children of such families can have only a minimum comfort in order to study after school.

Secondly, all this glorification of scientific methods there is completely exaggerated. The Soviet Union would not hesitate a moment to attack the United States if they were as powerful as this stupid propaganda has been telling us for years. The miserable situation in general there in regards to food, clothing, and lodging will prevent for many years ahead the possibility of their possessing even half of our strength. The danger is in exaggerating the decorative part of the Soviet Union here which has already convinced part of the newspapers in the United States. If they succeed to convince half of Congress then we are sunk.

In order to beat it we have only one means: To request of any commission discussing and deciding question of approaching or co-operating with Soviet Russia to make only one demand. Ask the Soviet officials directly, to show their faces. Open the border. Allow our citizens, newspapermen, photographers to go there freely and bring us news about the facts of their peoples lives. Allow their people to come here in the same way. Also we should convince all sympathizers and glorifiers of the Soviet Union to join with this request to open their borders. Then all this silly talk about cultural superiority, military achievement, and other socialistic progress will evaporate like a myth.

With such a knowledge (as I said, about opening the border) and left only with the exchange of selected people will only increase the deception and increase the present fear. The request of open the border would convince the confused people here who are really American and misled by clever propaganda. At the same time it would stop the talk of the admirers of the Soviet Union as

they would be unable to give us a proper answer as to why such a simple and logical request cannot be fulfilled.

In addition to my previous statement, I would like to mention this: Our present struggle properly consists of winning the human mind to the side of truth. The Communists and their admirers here have succeeded in winning the human mind by lies. We have not succeeded having even used the truthful facts. Such a simple request as open the border for our travelers would serve the main purpose for thousands and thousands of American travelers to see the dreadful life over there in unquestionable detail. The true facts from a multitude of our people would act considerably better than a semiglorification of the Hearst staff (for instance) who, not long ago, visited the Soviet Union. Or a very doubtful report from the candidate for future president, Mr. Stevenson, who is traveling there now. The true facts of how the people of present Russia eat, dress, and are lodged—not only in a big city but in the country at large would expose the real pulse of life—especially in the Sovchos (Soviet farm) and Kolchos (collective farm).

Many thousands of American people saw the film Russia Today. In this picture there is an endless line of people who are waiting to see Lenin's tomb. Apparently this line is maintained in snow or rain. Are the people standing there voluntarily or compulsorily? Why cannot this subject be openly discussed and demonstrated to the Soviet sympathizers here as mental torture endured by the people of Moscow who must stand in line or be punished by the removal of their bread ration book. This process of punishment has been in existence for the last 40 years.

Boalsburg, Pa., Retains Atmosphere of Pioneer America as It Celebrates Its Sesquicentennial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 28, 1958

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, in the heart of Pennsylvania some years ago, pioneer settlers established the community of Boalsburg. Recently the residents of Boalsburg launched an observance of the community's sesquicentennial. Mr. Robert W. Boyer, a member of the staff of the Altoona (Pa.) Mirror, wrote the following article about Boalsburg which appeared in the August 2, 1958, edition of the Altoona Mirror:

BOALSBURG RETAINS ATMOSPHERE OF PIONEER AMERICA

(By Robert W. Boyer)

It is probable that few of the motorists who speed along the busy concrete highway, Route 322, to and from the teeming and modern university town of State College are aware, in their fleeting glance at Boalsburg, that just a village block away from the main highway lies a rare and lovely but tiny remnant of early Americana.

The traveler's eye is caught and held by the wide-expanse of the impressive beauty and dignity of the 28th Division National Shrine and Memorial Park, along the highway, certainly one of this country's finest tributes to our war dead. But, the wayfarer who pauses may see the road sign, "Boalsburg. An American Village. Birthplace of

Memorial Day." And, if he turns off the roaring road and into the village, and looks with seeing eyes, he cannot escape the thrill of looking upon a street in a hamlet just as it was long ago.

AN AMERICAN VILLAGE

It is not, of course, spectacular, nor are there flashing signboards or coruscating electric signs to mark points of historic interest. It is, in truth, a quiet American village, whose flavor of the past is dispelled only by an occasional automobile, and the modern dress of its people.

THE ANCIENT STREET

The visitor who has an awareness of the past can see it come briefly to life as he stands in the diamond and looks down the tree-shaded street, lined with neat houses of weathered wood and the deep reddish brown of ancient brick. They are built directly upon the narrow sidewalk, and are obviously living monuments from the day when America was young. Fronting the diamond is a house of standing in the small community, but it is of much later construction than many of the others, late 19th century, with somewhat flamboyant carved woodwork and huge porch surrounding two sides of the house.

Today the people of Boalsburg are inviting visitors to come to them, as they observe their sesquicentennial celebration, and to live again briefly in the days when America was a new nation and the savage Shawnee of the great Indian Confederacy, the Six Nations, were just giving up reluctantly this portion of their favorite hunting grounds.

The record of white men in this area extends back to 1759, when James Potter, a captain of British provincial troops defending the frontier against the French and Indians, set out on a scouting expedition from Fort August, now Sunbury.

Following along Bald Eagle Creek to its confluence with Spring Creek near what is now Milesburg, Captain Potter crossed Nittany Mountain and saw before him a beautiful country, of lush meadows, watered by a cold stream, and shaded by tall trees, and over all the heart-lifting grandeur of the mountain walls.

PENNS VALLEY

He called it Penns Valley, in honor of William Penn and his sons, the proprietaries who held title to it from the King, and also through a treaty negotiated with the Shawnees.

Nearly 10 years later, Captain Potter acquired several thousand acres in the valley, and built a fortified log house, in 1777, at what is now called Old Fort, a few miles from Boalsburg.

The Revolution now was raging, and Captain Potter laid aside his British allegiance and became a major general of Pennsylvania troops in the Continental Army. But, the valley was opened to settlers and the first town plan in the region was laid out at Aaronsburg in 1786.

Among these hardy pioneers was one David Boal in whom was mixed the passionate blood of Spain and the bold blood of the Irish. Captain Boal was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and in 1789, received a military land grant for his service.

BUILT TAVERN

He built a tavern in 1804 along one of the main stage routes between Lewisburg and Spruce Creek, leading west to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh. A portion of this tavern, containing a wide stone fireplace, still stands, attached, by a short weathered wooden passageway to the home of Miss Cathryn Dale, a member of the sesquicentennial committee.

Miss Dale's family settled in the area about 1790. Her present brick home was built in 1868. Her home and the Boal tavern are

opened to visitors during the sesquicentennial observance. Built against a wall of the tavern is an ancient wood cupboard, still sturdy, with tight doors, that Miss Dale uses for her stone chinaware.

Captain Boal, built, but never occupied, the central section of the present Boal Mansion. His son, David, returned to Ireland long enough to take a wife, and returned with his wife and child to Boalsburg in 1798, lived in his father's unused mansion, and built a big stone addition to it.

Young David Boal was a man of vision and varied talents, and he founded the family which has had such an important place in not only building the community, but winning for it and his family a distinguished place in American history.

The romance of old Europe and the bold adventure of America are blended in the history of the Boal family. A century later, the family estate and history were given new impetus by Theodore Davis Boal, great-grandson of David, who went abroad to study architecture, and there married the beautiful Mathilde de Lagarde, daughter of a wealthy French family and related through her mother to the family in Spain of Christopher Columbus.

ORGANIZES TROOP

Colonel Boal organized the Boalsburg Troop, of the Pennsylvania National Guard in 1916, which went overseas as a unit of the 28th Division, and is believed to be the first to mechanize its machineguns on motorized carriages, Ford cars. Colonel Boal gave the land for the division's national shrine.

His son, Pierre, served as a captain in the French cavalry in World War I, and later was with the famed Lafayette Escadrille.

In 1917, Colonel Boal designed a small building on the mansion grounds to house the furnishings of the Columbus family chapel, of his wife's family, and preserved here is all the impressive beauty of this old family shrine.

COLUMBUS CHAPEL

This Columbus Family Chapel is one of the points of interest in Boalsburg. It is entered through the original hand-carved, 16th-century door, protected from the weather by an outer door. Inside are preserved the altar, gallery, railings, carved chests, religious accessories, ancient documents, and letters of the Columbus family.

Outstanding in the chapel collection are two pieces from the left arm of the true cross in the silver reliquary in which they were given to the Columbus family by the Bishop of Leon in 1817.

The museum displays early American antiques and many war souvenirs.

The mansion has been restored since Colonel Boal's death in 1938, this work being in charge of the curator, Mrs. Lillian Dickson, who has renewed the beauty of this noble old building.

On a corner of the square swings a sign typical of the American colonial period. Upon it are painted the words, "Duffy's Tavern," and over the main doorway of this stone building, which is still in operation, are the carved letters, "J and H B J," and the date, 1819. It was built in that year by Col. James and Hanna Bethesda Johnston, who had a store and lived nearby. It was ruined by fire in 1934, and later restored, from records and documents as a guide. It retains much of the atmosphere of those long-gone days when it was a favorite resting place of the gentry along the King's Highway west.

MEMORIAL DAY

But Boalsburg has another claim to fame. On May 30, 1865, there was established, so the people of the village say, the custom that grew into the Memorial Day observance.

On that day, by chance, three women of the community went to the old cemetery, to place flowers upon the graves of their war

dead. Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer went to weep over the new grave of her 19-year-old son, Joe, a private, fatally wounded at Gettysburg. Nearby, Emma Hunter Stuart was placing flowers on the grave of her father, Dr. Reuben Hunter, surgeon of the 54th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died of wounds.

Still another woman grieving for her war dead was Sophia Keller Hall.

The three met, told one another of their grief, and agreed to meet at the cemetery, every year at the same time to place flowers on the graves of their dead. Later, they began to decorate the graves of other soldiers, and thus, so the townspeople say, developed the honored observance of Memorial Day.

Today, Mount Nittany stands, an eternal guard of honor for the graves of veterans of 6 wars and the hallowed ground of the 28th Division Shrine, the last resting place and the memorial to men who died for the kind of life typified by that ancient tree-shaded street of Boalsburg.

A Resolution Honoring Thomas A. Jenkins

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM E. HESS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 12, 1958

Mr. HESS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following resolution:

RESOLUTION OF FELICITATION AND GOOD WISHES TO THE HONORABLE THOMAS A. JENKINS, BY THE OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES OF THE OHIO VALLEY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, INC., JUNE 13, 1958

Whereas for many, many years, the Honorable THOMAS A. JENKINS has been, and is today the most loyal and devoted friend of the Ohio River and its proper development, and

Whereas his energy, leadership, and influence as a Congressman of the United States has never failed the people of the Ohio Valley, and

Whereas his counsel and cooperation have always been an inspiration to the officers, trustees, members, and friends of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, and

Whereas the friends of Congressman TOM JENKINS learn with great regret of his illness: Now be it therefore

Resolved, That the officers and trustees of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., at an official board meeting held in Nashville, Tenn., on June 13, 1958, do now and hereby unanimously express their felicitations and best wishes, with all the words of encouragement at their command, to their good friend, whom they like to affectionately call "Old Man River," and be it further

Resolved, That we hope and pray for his early recovery and restoration to good health, and to his return among us, again participating in the things he liked so well to do for his beloved Ohio River, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this document be forwarded direct to Congressman THOMAS A. JENKINS and that another copy be spread upon the records of this association.

Unanimously adopted by the board of trustees, Ohio Valley Improvement Association, June 13, 1958.

HARRY M. MACIS, President,

Attest:

KENNETH M. LLOYD, Secretary.

62-104277-930

September 3, 1958

REC-12 62-104277-931

Mr. [redacted]
Box 175
Central Square, New York

EX-138

Dear Mr. [redacted]

Your letter of August 26, 1958, with enclosure, has been received, and I want to thank you for your encouraging remarks about "Masters of Deceit" and this Bureau. I hope we always will merit your trust and support. Your kind thoughts are deeply appreciated.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 23
SEP 11 1958
COMM-FBI

SEP 3 12 28 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: [redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles. He enclosed a booklet entitled "Be Not Afraid" which is of a religious nature.

DWB:lmh
(4)

66 SEP 12 1958

MAIL 66 SEP 12 1958

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
W. C. Sullivan

SEP 3 12 28 PM '58
FBI

by CARLOS GREENLEAF FULLER

DWB

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Central Square, N.Y.
Box 175
August 26, 1958.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Director Hoover:

Through the years I have read your constant warnings to the American people and recently your powerful book, "Masters of Deceit" which should be read and reread by all Americans. Your dedication has certainly been one of the great bulwarks of security for this nation. As one who has long remembered you and those who work with you in daily prayer, may I enclose a small booklet which is one small effort to pierce the apathy and fear of our times. I know of no group in our land that more earnestly manifests the valiant courage and dedicated national service which you and your group so persistently and so vigorously illustrate.

b6
b7C

cm

May God's guidance and protection be over all of you always.

REC-12

62-104277-931

16 SEP 9 1958

128

~~Sincerely yours.~~



ENCLOSURE
REC-12

EX-138

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ack 9-3-58
DWB

AUG 28 1958

nu



62-104277-931

ENCLOSURE

BE NOT AFRAID



by

CARLOS GREENLEAF FULLER

BE NOT AFRAID

Be not afraid, comes the Word of Love,
In tender Voice from the throne above;
Be not afraid, nor be dismayed,
If all of my laws are obeyed;
I will guide your effort every day,
I will guard your footsteps all the way.

Be not afraid, is the word of God,
By faith my path can always be trod;
Be strong of heart nor yield to fear,
Remember I am always near:
I will guide your life amidst the storm,
I will guard your days from evil's
harm.

Be not afraid wherever you go,
You can walk with me and fear no foe;
Be strong of faith and march ahead,
Be always by your Captain led:
I will guide you on with holy light,
I will guard your path both day and
night.

— Carlos Greenleaf Fuller

August 1, 1958

CODE

CABLEGRAM

DEFERRED

EX-138 REC-67. 62-104277-932
TO LEGAL ATTACHE TOKYO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

"MASTERS OF DECEIT", RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS). JAMES L. MEADER, DIRECTOR, INFORMATION CENTER SERVICE, UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., HAS ADVISED HIS HONG KONG OFFICE FEELS CHINESE EDITION OF CONDENSED VERSION OF "MASTERS OF DECEIT" WOULD BE OF GREAT VALUE IN CERTAIN AREAS OF SOUTHEAST CHINA. USIA REQUESTS BUREAU APPROVAL OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR PUBLICATION OF CHINESE VERSION BY UNION PRESS OF HONG KONG. BUREAU FILES NEGATIVE RE THIS PUBLISHER. DISCREETLY DETERMINE THROUGH READILY AVAILABLE SOURCES REPUTATION OF UNION PRESS. SUBMIT CABLEGRAM NO LATER THAN AUGUST FIVE, ONE NINE FIVE EIGHT.

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	7:41 PM
DATE	8-1-58
BY	PSA

- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

156
ENC. 0006-6018
00-27-0036
APPROVED BY CTF
TYPED BY
FILED BY

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

GEM:mlw (7)

NOTE: See Jones to Nease memorandum dated 8-1-58 and captioned, "Chinese Edition of 'Masters of Deceit.'" GEM:mlw

50 SEP 15 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐

Sent via Cable 8-1-58 9:17 PM per DM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: August 1, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: CHINESE EDITION OF
"MASTERS OF DECEIT"

Tolson	✓
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Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
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Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

By letter dated July 30, 1958, to the Director, Mr. James L. Meader, Director, Information Center Service, United States Information Agency, Washington, D. C., advised that his USIA post in Hong Kong feels that a Chinese edition of "Masters of Deceit" would be extremely valuable in describing the communist menace in certain areas of Southeast China. Mr. Meader explains that it would be necessary to abridge or condense those parts of the book which are more or less of interest to American readers only.

By way of background, Mr. Meader explains that USIA assists in the translation, publication and distribution of worthwhile books published in the United States overseas, and that the translation and publication of American books is not commercially profitable in undeveloped areas of the world. In such cases, USIA attempts to secure the necessary rights on behalf of foreign publishers.

Mr. Meader requests approval of an arrangement by USIA for publication of an 8,000-copy edition of "Masters of Deceit" in Chinese by the Union Press of Hong Kong. USIA also would like to be advised whether the Director would make the foreign rights available without royalty payments therefore, and indicates that if the Director agrees to this, the necessary arrangements can be made with Henry Holt and Company.

UNION PRESS OF HONG KONG:

Bureau files and public source data in the FBI library fail to reflect any information identifiable with the Union Press of Hong Kong. The 1955 Hong Kong Directory maintained in the FBI library indicates a Union Publishing Agency is located in Hong Kong. Bureau files reflect no information identifiable with this organization.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is felt that a great deal of good can result from an inexpensive edition of "Masters of Deceit" being circulated in Southeast China with the help of USIA.

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Foreign Liaison

SENT DIRECTOR
FOR APPROVAL

8-1-58

(Continued next page)

GEM:mlw (6)

REC-67

EX-138

20 SEP 10 1958

CRIM. REC. B.T.

Def. to Rigg 8/7/58
JEM:mlw

62-104277-932

Jones to Nease memorandum

With regard to a condensation of "Masters of Deceit," the Bureau, of course, would have to approve the condensed version. No real problem exists in this regard since arrangements can be made for the manuscript to be made available to the Bureau prior to the final publication.

Since this request for a Chinese version of "Masters of Deceit" has been received from another Government agency, it is believed the Director may wish to waive any royalties due him as author. Accordingly, it is believed that USIA should be referred to Henry Holt and Company and advised that the publisher has in the past handled all matters relating to the domestic and foreign rights to "Masters of Deceit," subject to the Director's approval. It is believed that our Legal Attache in Tokyo should determine the reputation of Union Press of Hong Kong.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the attached cablegram be sent to Legal Attache, Tokyo, today.

I agree
✓ Nease
8/1

I agree
JN

sent 8-1-58
MWS

(2) That the attached letter to Mr. James L. Meader of USIA be sent upon approval by the Director. The letter refers Mr. Meader to Henry Holt and Company and advises that the Director will be happy to waive royalties due him as author of "Masters of Deceit" in connection with the Chinese edition (condensed) of "Masters of Deceit."

I agree
✓ Nease
8/1

I agree
JN

(3) That the attached letter be sent to Mr. Edgar T. Rigg, President, Henry Holt and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York, subject to the Director's approval.

I agree
✓ Nease
8/1

I agree
JN

OK
J

August 5, 1958

Mr. Edgar T. Rigg
President
Henry Holt and Company
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Ed:

I have just received an inquiry from Mr. James L. Meader, Director, Information Center Service, United States Information Agency, Washington, D. C., regarding the publication of an 8,000-copy edition of "Masters of Deceit" in Chinese by the Union Press in Hong Kong. Mr. Meader indicates that his agency feels a Chinese edition of the book would be extremely valuable in describing the communist menace in certain areas in Southeast China and would like to arrange for an abridged or condensed version of "Masters of Deceit" to be printed.

Also Mr. Meader has inquired whether I would make the foreign rights to the book available without royalty payments therefor. I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Mr. Meader and you will note that I have advised him of my desire to waive any royalty payments due me as the author in this instance.

I would, of course, want to see and approve the condensed version of "Masters of Deceit" written for the Chinese edition prior to final publication.

SENT DIRECTOR
FOR APPROVAL
8-1-58

Sincerely,

REC-67

EX-138

62-104272-933
SEP 10 1958

EX-138
SEP 10 1958

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

GEM:mlw (7)

MAIL ROOM

NOTE: See Jones to Nease memorandum dated 8-1-58 and captioned, "Chinese Edition of 'Masters of Deceit.'" GEM:mlw

50 SEP 15 1958

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Boardman _____
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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

August 5, 1958

67
REC-67

62-104277-934

Mr. James L. Meader
Director
Information Center Service
United States Information Agency
616 Walker Johnson Building
1734 New York Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

EX-138

Dear Mr. Meader:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 30, 1958, in which you indicate a desire by your organization to arrange for publication of an 8,000-copy edition of "Masters of Deceit" in Chinese by the Union Press of Hong Kong.

All domestic and foreign rights to my book have been handled through Mr. Edgar T. Rigg, President, Henry Holt and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York, and it would be appreciated if you would take this matter up with him. I, of course, would be happy to waive any royalty payments due me as the author in connection with the Chinese edition.

Sincerely yours,

SENT DIRECTOR
FOR APPROVAL
8-1-58

- 1 - Mr. Nease
1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

NOTE: See Jones to Nease memorandum dated 8-1-58 and captioned, "Chinese Edition of 'Masters of Deceit.'"

GEM:mlw (8)

MAIL ROOM ☐

50 SEP 15 1958

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- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____



UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1958

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, the U. S. Information Agency assists in the translation, publication and distribution overseas of worthwhile books published in the United States. Frequently, in underdeveloped areas of the world, the translation and publication of American books is not commercially profitable. In such cases, the Agency attempts to secure the necessary rights on behalf of foreign publishers.

Our post in Hong Kong has advised that a Chinese edition of your book, "Masters of Deceit", would be extremely valuable in describing the Communist menace in certain areas of Southeast China. It would, of course, be necessary to abridge or condense those parts which are more or less of interest to American readers only.

If you are agreeable, therefore, the Agency would like to arrange for publication of an 8,000-copy edition of "Masters of Deceit" in Chinese by the Union Press of Hong Kong. We would also like to be advised whether you would make such rights available without royalty payments therefor.

If you agree with the above, the necessary arrangements can be made with your publisher, Henry Holt & Company.

Sincerely,

James L. Meader
Director

Information Center Service

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Let's to Meader (nmcl)
and Edgar T. Rigg (oml, scf)
8-1-58
GEM

EXP. PROC.
JUL 31 1958
32
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62-104277-934

20 SEP 10 1958

REC-67

EX-138

August 7, 1958

REC-67

62-104077-935

Mr. Edgar T. Rigg
President
Henry Holt and Company, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Ed:

You will recall that in my letter of August 5, 1958, I referred to the inquiry from Mr. James L. Meader, Director, Information Center Service, United States Information Agency, regarding the publication of a Chinese edition of "Masters of Deceit" by the Union Press in Hong Kong.

I have made a few inquiries and have determined that Union Press is a well-established publishing firm which has published a number of anticommunist books in the past. Accordingly, I have no objection to your entering into a contract with this publisher for the Chinese edition.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

NOTE: By cablegram of August 1, 1958, Legal Attache, Tokyo, was instructed to discreetly determine the reputation of Union Press of Hong Kong. By cablegram of August 4, 1958, Legal Attache, Tokyo, reported that Union Press is a well-established bonafide publisher frequently used by the United States Information Agency (also known as United States Information Service) for publication of anticommunist books. Bulet of August 5, 1958, to Mr. Edgar T. Rigg, informed him of the inquiry from USIA as to whether the Director would have any objection to the publication of an 8,000-copy edition of "Masters of Deceit" in Chinese by the Union Press in Hong Kong. The Director also advised Mr. Rigg that he would be willing to waive any royalty rights due him as the author in connection with the Chinese edition.

REC'D-READING ROOM
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AUG 7 - 1958
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W. C. Sullivan


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☐ **Airgram**☒ **Cablegram***W. C. Sullivan*

DECODE OF CODED CABLE NUMBER 163, DATED AUGUST 4, 1958, AT
TOKYO, JAPAN. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

b6
b7c

QUOTE "MASTERS OF DECEIT" UNQUOTE, RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS).
REBURAD AUGUST 1 LAST. [REDACTED] CHIEF, PUBLICATIONS SECTION,
USIS, AMERICAN EMBASSY, TOKYO, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ADVISES UNIONPRESS, HONG KONG, IS A WELL-ESTABLISHED
BONA FIDE PUBLISHER FREQUENTLY USED BY USIS FOR PUBLICATION OF
ANTI-COMMUNIST BOOKS. DURING JULY, 1958, UNION PRESS HAS PUB-
LISHED 3 BOOKS FOR USIS, NAMELY QUOTE "GIFT FROM THE SEA" UNQUOTE
BY ANNE M. LINDBERGH, QUOTE STORY OF GEORGE GERSHWIN UNQUOTE,
AND QUOTE "SHORT HISTORY OF RUSSIA" UNQUOTE (FROM ANTI-COMMUNIST
VIEWPOINT) BY CHARQUES.

HAROLD L. CHILD, JR.

RECEIVED: 8-4-58

3:57 AM

RN

REC-67

62-104277-935

20 SEP 10 1958

EX-138

*Set to file (cont.)
8-9-58
BEM*

A/gent
cc: Mr. Belmont
cc: Mr. Harris

Q.N

REC-54 62-124277-936

September 4, 1958

EX-140

Mr. [redacted]
Lawrence and Lawrence
Attorneys at Law
215 Tyler State Bank Building
Tyler, Texas

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. [redacted]

Your note of August 28, 1958, has been received,
and I want you to know how much I appreciate your thoughtfulness
in writing.

Your generous remarks concerning "Masters of
Deceit" and my activities as a public servant are most gratifying
and encouraging. I hope that your friends, to whom you have
recommended the book, will find it as interesting as you did.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED-11
SEP 4 - 1958
COMM-FBI

SEP 4 3 33 PM '58
REC'D-REARLINS ROOM
FBI

NOTE: [redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DWB:mrm
(4)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

50 SEP 12 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐

LAWRENCE & LAWRENCE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

215 TYLER STATE BANK BUILDING

TYLER, TEXAS

W. DEWEY LAWRENCE
WILLIAM D. LAWRENCE, JR.
F. LEE LAWRENCE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
MAILING ADDRESS _____
P. O. BOX 1042 _____

August 28, 1958

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just finished reading your new book, "Masters of Deceit," and was so moved by it that I feel obligated to write you and express myself. It is undoubtedly the greatest literary contribution toward the preservation of our republic that has been published in my lifetime.

I have given copies to friends and recommended it to many others. I only wish that it could reach every American home.

Thank you for this and your many other patriotic contributions through the years.

Sincerely yours,

FLI:c

REC-34

62-104277-936

SEP 9 1958

EX-149

CRIME REC.

mm
ack
9/1/58
DWB

2177

September 3, 1958

REC-35 2-104277-937

EX-103

Mrs. [redacted]

Honorable Charles C. Bail
Mayor
San Diego, California

My dear Mayor:

Your kind note of August 25, 1958, has been received. I was, of course, happy to present [redacted] and you the autographed copy of "Masters of Deceit."

I certainly enjoyed seeing you again, and it was indeed a pleasure to be seated by [redacted] at the dinner. I hope you will drop by to see me if you come to Washington.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 22
SEP - 11 1958
COMM-FBI

SEP 3 4 15 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

b6
b7C

1-San Diego

PM

(Note: The Director presented a copy of "Masters of Deceit" autographed to Mrs. [redacted] on August 15, 1958.)

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trötter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

FBI

DWB:gsc:jmr

(4)

MAIL ROOM ☐

SEP 15 1958

W. C. Sullivan



CHARLES C. DAIL
MAYOR

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

[Handwritten signature]

August 25, 1958

b6
b7C

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful consideration in presenting [redacted] and I with a personally autographed copy of your latest book, "Masters of Deceit".

Believe me, it shall occupy a treasured place among the many mementos of my tenure in public service.

It was indeed a pleasure to have the opportunity to renew our acquaintance during your brief stay in our City. [redacted] was quite honored by sitting next to you at dinner. We are looking forward to your next trip to San Diego.

MA

Sincerely,

[Handwritten signature: Charles C. Dail]

Charles C. Dail

J. Edgar Hoover, Chief
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

REC-34

62-104277-937

EX 101

13 SEP 9 1958

[Handwritten initials]

*mmc
aull 9/3/58
gub*

~~EXP. PROC.~~

AUG 29 1958

62-104 277-938
CHANGED TO
94-51801-5

NOV 28 1958

Bu

C

August 29, 1958

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director F.B.I.
Washington D.C.

MASTERS OF DECEIT

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I wish to thank you for your letter sent me in regards to the Communist problem. Enclosed I am sending you a clipping that you may find of interest. There are many people in our country, who, as you say are burying their heads in the sand about Communism. This clipping should let you know that all Americans are not asleep at the switch.

b6
b7C

Keep up the fine work that you are doing and I hope that someday I and you may see the defeat of Communism and the Triumph of Christianity. I like to think of what Bishop Sheen has said on various occasions about the battle now raging between good and evil. He has said, "We have already won the battle only the news has not leaked out."

Yours Truly

1321 Millville Ave
Hamilton Ohio

REC-54

62-104277-939

SEP 9 1958

1001 XE

ENCLOSURE
REC-54

52 SEP 12 1958

No ack
Reply to bullet
8/18/58
CRIMINAL
file

Knights Demand Russian Diplomatic Bonds Cease

Cleveland. — In a tribute to the "suffering and heroic people of Hungary," the Knights of Columbus at their 76th national convention urged the U.S. to sever diplomatic relations with Russia.

The resolution also asked that Russia be expelled from the UN and declared that "Communist despotism can never eradicate the love of liberty

that God has placed in the heart and nature of every human being."

The knights asked all "who recognize and uphold moral principles" to stay away from entertainment that "offends both morality and intelligence."

This resolution objected to the "dangerously growing disregard of moral standards in motion pictures, stage productions, and television programs in material, manner of presentation, and advertisement."

It also criticized the glorification of entertainment personalities guilty of scandalous conduct and deplored the bad effect on youths.

Other actions urged President Eisenhower to refuse extradition to Yugoslavia of Andrija Artukovic, political foe of Dictator Tito; commended the U.S. government for demanding proof of sincerity before agreeing to a Summit Meeting; and supported the bill stiffening Post Office rules against the mailing of obscene material.

St. Louis was chosen as the site for the 1959 convention.

s Minority Speaker

The convention also heard Sen. John W. Bricker of Ohio, who charged that the apathy of many Americans had played into the hands of the Communist Party.

"If intelligent Christians do not accept the job of dispelling the ignorance and indifference on which Communism thrives," he said, "Christian civilization in the world today will surely crumble."

62-104277-939
ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. Belmont ✓
 Mr. Mohr ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Mr. Parsons ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Trotter ✓
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan ✓
 Mr. Room ✓
 Mr. Holloman ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

Commanding Officer, U.S.N. Medical School, N.N.M.C., Bethesda, Md.

30 August 1958

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to express my sincere appreciation for

MASTERS OF DECEIT which was delivered to my

office while I was on leave.

Your book should be required reading for every

thinking American. The Far Eastern situation

today reflects precisely the elements of Communism

you have so clearly defined.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
 Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D.C.

REC-21

62-104277-940
 13 SEP 9 1958

13 SEP 9 1958

EX 10

EXP. PROC.

SEP 2 1958

52 SEP 12 1958

b6
 b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: September 5, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

78 LINDBERGH DRIVE, NORTHEAST
ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Nease
✓

[Handwritten signature]

Captioned individual on August 29, 1958, addressed a letter to the Director's residence, in which she states that she understands the Director has written a new book, "Masters of Deceit." She declares she has been fighting communism for years and request the Director to furnish her a copy of the book, autographed if possible. She states she has spent "all my savings in this fight and I can't buy any more books--just can get food now!" She states she visited the FBI some years ago and had her fingerprints put in file.

b6
b7c

Identification Division has a personal identification card on Mrs. [redacted] dated October 24, 1941, showing she was fingerprinted as a Bureau visitor.

-20

Bufile 105-9667 shows that Mrs. [redacted] 78 Lindbergh Drive, Northeast, Atlanta, Georgia, was contacted by [redacted] during April, 1946, regarding the formation of a new organization in Atlanta to advocate white supremacy. The informant reported [redacted] had obtained her name from a mailing list of the Commoner Party of the U. S. A. National headquarters at Conyers, Georgia. [redacted] was an incorporator of the Columbians, Incorporated which has been cited by the Attorney General.

Bufile 65-15743-31 shows that a reliable informant reported on July 29, 1952, that [redacted] of a well-known real estate dealer in Atlanta. She became involved with the Fascist line of thinking through association with [redacted] during activities of the Columbians.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Mrs. [redacted] letter not be acknowledged.

EX-135

REG-6

62-104277-941

14 SEP 9 1958

DWB:jc
(2)

52 SEP 16 1958

[Handwritten signature]

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Atlanta 5 Ga.
Aug. 29-1958.

Dear Sir:

Am told that, you have a new book "Masters of Deceit" out to help in "Education America" versus Communism.

When I began research and fight against Communism, years ago, I came to FBI and had my finger prints put in FBI files - (as signed to this letter)

Hon. James C. Davis of Georgia knows me and my record.

I want "Masters of Deceit" to help in this death struggle (and if it is possible to get an autographical copy from you it would please me). If not then "Masters of Deceit" anyway. I have spent all my savings in this fight and I can't buy any more books - just can get food - now! May God help us to save this Republic. Sincerely,
Mrs [redacted] [redacted]

b6
b7C

REC-6

EX-135

14 SEP 8 1958

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

No act! Anti Catholic.
Not identifiable in
Bufiles
pav 1814

Box 73,
Groton, Vt.
Sept. 1, 1958

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
Fed. Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Masters of Deceit

While reading "Masters of Deceit,"
by your director J. Edgar Hoover, I
found it helped me to see how very
deceitful and dangerous the Communist
party is to our country. I realized
this party was dangerous but the
book brought many more details to
my mind.

EX-138 REC-1662-104277-94/3.

at the same time the book made

me wonder just where the Roman
Catholic Church and our country
stand with each other in the political

EXP. PROC.

SEP 3 1958

SEP 9 1958

field? Is there danger of our country
losing its hard fought for and much
loved freedom if we vote in a
Roman Cath. president whom in turn
would believe in the laws of the
church? protestants are heretics,
protestant marriages are invalid unless
performed by a priest, unlawful to read
books or papers banned by bishops,
and many other laws.

Has the F.B.I. ever looked into
the political background of the
Roman Cath. Church? I believe God
has blessed our country greatly and
I would hate to see any of our
freedom threatened by any political
system.

Hoping to receive an answer,

[Redacted]

Box 73, Shelton, Vermont

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Atlanta 5, Ga.
Aug. 29, 1958

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Am told that you have a new book "Masters of Deceit" out to help in
"Education America" versus Communism.

When I began research and fight against Communism, years ago, I
came to FBI and had my fingerprints put in FBI files - (as signed to this
letter).

Hon. James C. Davis of Georgia knows me and my record.

I want "Masters of Deceit" to help in this death struggle (and if it is
possible to get an autographed copy from you it would please me.)
If not - then "Masters of Deceit" anyway! I have spent all my
savings in this fight and I can't buy any more books - just can get food
- now! May God help us to save this Republic!

Sincerely,



COPY:hbb

b6
b7c

*Letter to Mr. Hoover
memo 8-29-58
DWB*

52 SEP 16 1958

EXP. PROC.
SEP 3 1958

DWB/4

September 9, 1958

REC-12 62-104277-944
EX-135
Mr. Edgar T. Rigg
President
Henry Holt and Company, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Ed:

Our representative in Mexico City has advised that United States Ambassador Robert C. Hill is deeply interested in seeing that "Masters of Deceit" is published in the Spanish language and circulated in Latin America by the United States Government. He stated that while Hill was in Washington, D. C., last July, the Ambassador twice mentioned this matter to Vice President Richard M. Nixon, and the Vice President was in agreement that such a measure by the United States Government would be beneficial. The Ambassador asked that our representative check with Mr. [redacted] of the United States Information Service in the Mexico City Embassy concerning the possibility of publication.

b6
b7c

Accordingly, our representative did speak to Mr. [redacted] who advised that the normal procedure is for the United States Information Service in Mexico City to contact some local publishing house preparatory to entering an agreement for the publishing of the desired book or books. Thereafter, in order to obtain legal rights to the publication, the local publishing house will communicate with the publisher in the United States. Mr. [redacted] added that the publisher in the United States, accordingly, might expect to receive such an inquiry in the near future.

FCS:mrh, (4)

63 SEP 15 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐

mailed by Mr. Johnson
office 9/9/58
RJ

Mr. Edgar T. Rigg

Our representative has further advised that the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the United States Information Service had told its Mexico City Office that funds would be made available for such publication if the Spanish language publishing rights could be secured.

I thought you would be interested in this information. We shall keep you advised of any further developments.

Sincerely,

Clyde
Clyde Tolson

NOTE: See Jones to Nease Memorandum dated 9/9/58 captioned, "Masters of Deceit." FCS:mrh

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Date: August 26, 1958
 To: Director, FBI
 From: Legat, Mexico (66-0)
 Subject: "MASTERS OF DECEIT"

Remycab June 5 last captioned "Relations with Embassy" and reBucab June 9 last and mycab July 9 last captioned as above.

Shortly after my return to Mexico City Ambassador ROBERT C. HILL told me that he continues to be strongly interested in seeing that "Masters of Deceit" is published in the Spanish language and circulated in Latin America by the U. S. Government. He stated that while he was in Washington, D. C., during July last he twice mentioned this matter to Vice-President RICHARD M. NIXON, and the Vice-President also was in agreement that such a measure by the U. S. Government would be beneficial. The Ambassador asked that I check with Mr. [redacted] of USIS in this Embassy to see what progress was being made of the matter. I took the occasion to restate to the Ambassador the position of the Bureau as outlined to me during my June conferences at the Seat of Government, and the Ambassador appeared to understand that this was a matter for USIS to handle.

b6
b7C

Thereafter I spoke with Mr. [redacted] and he told me that the normal procedure is for USIS in Mexico City to contact some local publishing house preparatory to entering an agreement for the publishing of the desired book or books. Thereafter, in order to obtain legal rights to the publication, the local publishing house will communicate with the publisher in the United States. Mr. [redacted] said that the publisher in the United States, accordingly, might expect to receive such an inquiry in the near future.

The foregoing is for the information of the Bureau, and pursuant to Bureau instructions I am neither initiating any action in this matter nor becoming an active participant in the project.

2 - Bureau
 2 - Mexico City
 (1 - 66-35)
 JNS:plb
 (4)

REC-12
 67-104277-944
 SEP 10 1958
 Jones to Nease 9-9-58
 Ed Rigg 9-9-58
 write Ed Rigg 9/5
 1 cc detailed, in records
 3-6

SHANNON & LUCHS COMPANY

Realtors,

724 FOURTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

PHONE NATIONAL 8-2345

August 14, 1958

"Our 53rd Year"

SALES
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
COMMERCIAL LEASING
MORTGAGE BANKING
INSURANCE
APPRAISALS

BRANCH OFFICES
5000 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.
KELLOGG 7-1300
2055 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON 1, VA
JACKSON 5-6800

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. Clyde A. Tolson
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Clyde:

I would greatly appreciate having the "Boss"
autograph this copy of "Masters of Deceit" for [redacted]

[redacted] I believe Edgar knew her father, [redacted]

With kind regards to both of you and hope to see
you sometime soon.

JFS/mce
Enc.

P. S. If you will have your secretary give Miss [redacted] a call,
we will send down and pick it [redacted]

REC-8

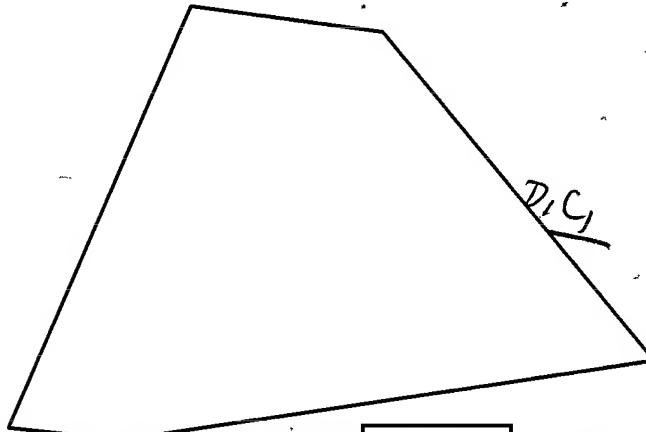
62-104277-945
4 SEP 9 1958

Mortgage Loan Correspondent

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY • MONUMENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY • SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

61 SEP 15 1958

*autograph and
filed in Crime Rec
9/2/58 JFS*



D.C.

[Handwritten signature]

CRIME REC.

*8-15-58
received from
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy*

REC- 46 62-104277-946

September 5, 1958

EX-123

Mrs. [redacted]
Secretary-Treasurer
The Crippled Children's
Non-Sectarian Fund
Salem-Depot, New Hampshire

Dear Mrs. [redacted]

Your letter postmarked August 27, 1958, with enclosure, has been received in the absence of Mr. Hoover from Washington, and I am taking the liberty of acknowledging it. I know he will appreciate the interest which prompted you to write and will be very pleased that "Masters of Deceit" was so well-received by you.

I thought you would want to know that Mr. Hoover has received so many similar requests that he has had to restrict his donations to charities which he has supported in the past. I know you will understand his position in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: No identifiable data in Bufiles re Mrs. [redacted]

LH:blr
(3)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 19
SEP - 5 1958
COMM-FBI

77 SEP 16 1958
MAIL ROOM

W. C. Sullivan

SEP 5 12 35 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

FILED IN THE
FBI
INDEXED

TRUE COPY

The Crippled Children's Non-Sectarian Fund
Salem Depot, New Hampshire

Honorary Chairman
Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, D.D.
Archbishop of Boston

My Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mutual Friends have spoken of you in glowing terms, especially His Excellency Archbishop Cushing, who happens to be our closest Friend - I immediately got your fine Book ; and read it with great interest, since God gave me the idea of originating or worthy fund - I write 3000 letters yearly in long hand - Have time for nothing else - so that your Book was my first in a long time -

b6
b7C

Mr. Hoover if you would give us the happy privilege of helping us help God's frailest Angel's, by giving us the pleasure of hearing from your good Self - believe me you would add to my courage - It would be a privilege to add your name to our list of Contributors' -

With every good wish,

Sincerely

/s/

[Redacted Signature Box]

August 26th

True copy
typed
9-3-58
mys

ack
(mail)
9-3-58
LH

4 L

The Crippled Children's Non-Sectarian Fund

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
 MOST REV. RICHARD J. CUSHING, D.D.
 Archbishop of Boston

Salem Depot, New Hampshire * Telephone Salem Depot, N.H. TWInbrook 8-2467

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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

EXP. PROC.
 AUG 29 1958

My Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mutual Friends

Have spoken of you in glowing terms, especially His Excellency Archbishop Cushing, who happens to be our closest friend. I immediately got your fine Book - and read it with great interest. Since God gave me the idea of originating or worthy fund I write 3000 letters yearly in long hand - have time for nothing else - so that your Book was my first in a long time -

Mr. Hoover if you would give us the happy privilege of helping us help God's fairest Angels, by giving us the pleasure of bearing from your good self - believe you would add to the privilege to add your name

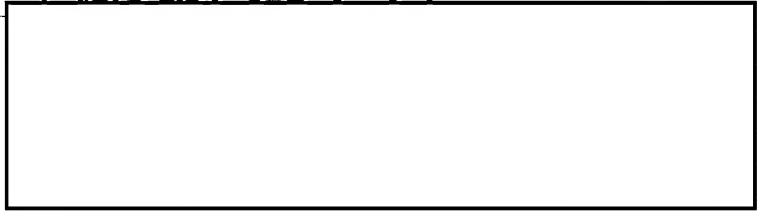
True copy
 dated 8-29-58
 attested
 W.H. 589-589

EX-128

REC-46

SEP 10 1958

To our list of Contributors -
With every good wish,
Sincerely



b6
b7C

August 26th

RECEIVED - NEASE
F B I.
AUG 29 1 41 PM '58

U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED
AUG 29 2 47 PM '58
MR. JONES

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
AUG 29 12 37 PM '58

MR. JONES
SEP 4 2 01 PM '58
RECEIVED
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

62-104277-946
ENCLOSURE

The
CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S NON-SECTARIAN FUND
of Salem Depot, New Hampshire, has been
ruled a charitable organization by the In-
ternal Revenue Department; accordingly,
contributions made to it are deductible by
the donors in computing their taxable net
income.



Two of our recently departed contributors
graciously remembered our fund in their wills.
Our legal title:
CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S NON-SECTARIAN FUND

62-104277-946



The Crippled Children's Non-Sectarian Fund

Salem Depot, New Hampshire

Honorary Chairman
MOST REV. RICHARD J. CUSHING, D.D.
Archbishop of Boston

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

LOUIS SMITH, President
Salem Depot, N. H.

JOSEPH E. SULLIVAN, Vice-President
Lowell, Mass.

MRS. LOUIS SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer
Salem Depot, N. H.

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
New York City

JOHN G. CELLA
St. Louis, Missouri

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION

DR. DAVID BERLIN, Boston
JACK ENTRATER, Las Vegas, Nevada
MAURICE R. GROSS, Boston

IRVING GUSHEN, Swampscott, Mass.
JUDGE WALLACE HALL, Salem, N. H.
JULIUS HALLER, Boston

WILLIAM G. HINPHY, New Orleans, La.

ENCLOSURE

**\$40,000 OF OUR COUNTRY
OUR CRIPPLED CHILDREN**



BIRTHDAY PARTY, 1957.

Parties are given each holiday for the children. All the food, clothing, toys and other valuable items are donated by Mr. and Mrs. Smith personally and their many good friends, aside from their contributions to the fund.



THANKSGIVING, 1957.

CHRISTMAS, 1957.



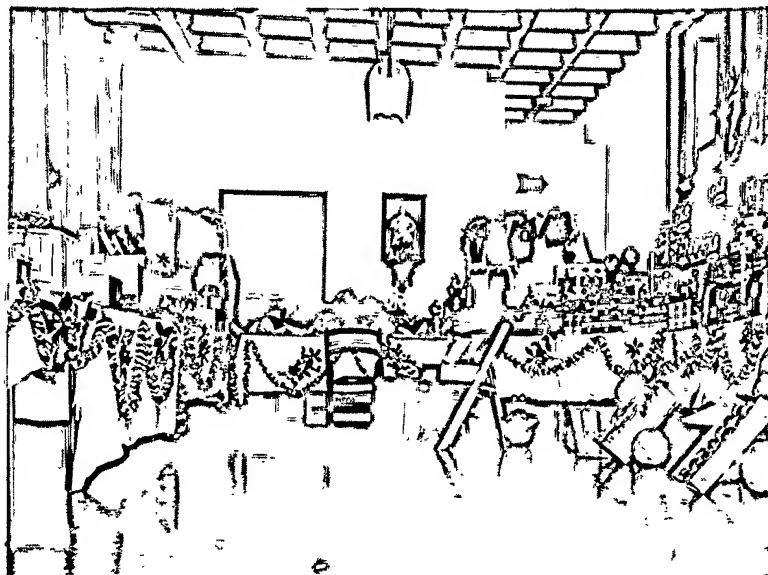
The Drumsticks too, go where they should.

To all of our fine contributors our humble heartfelt appreciation for never failing to help help God's greatest Angels — May God love bless all of you.

Gratefully,

Ruth Smith

It took seven tables to display foods at our Thanksgiving party.



UTORS' MONEY WAS SPENT TO HELP CHILDREN OF EVERY RELIGION IN 1957

\$40,000.00—Distribution
January 15, 1958.



ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE
2101 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BRIGHTON 35, MASS.

*To a woman with
A Great Heart!*

January 15, 1958

Mrs. Louis Smith
Salem, N. H.
Dear Lutza:

In all the years that I have been collecting for deserving causes I have never met anyone comparable to you. Through your own initiative and personal service, and the wonderful cooperation of your extraordinary husband, Lou, you established, a few years ago, the Crippled Children's Non-Sectarian Fund. You have kept it active ever since by the dedication of yourself.

On a recent occasion, when we commemorated at our Children's Hospital, Brighton, your 37th Wedding Anniversary, you presented me with a check for \$40,000 from this Fund for that institution. It is just impossible for me to express in words my gratitude and appreciation.

Having given the check to the Sisters who staff the hospital, I told them that it must be used for the care of children irrespective of race, creed or color. As a result, there are many, many children in that hospital who would never be there without your Fund. It costs about \$15.00 a day to maintain one of the children in that institution. Since most of them are there for a prolonged period of time, poor parents could never maintain them. Eventually most of the children become Charity Patients. Somebody must pay, however, otherwise the hospital would be hopelessly in debt. That someone, above all others, is Lutza Smith. Of course, I include in this tribute your wonderful husband, Lou. In fair weather and foul, in good times and bad, in joy and sorrow he has stood behind you with every possible support.

I have always believed that when Almighty God takes the measure of a person He puts the tape around the heart. I never met anyone with a bigger heart than yours. In addition to helping hundreds of poor crippled children over the years, you have been an inspiration to many adults. Among them I put myself in the foremost position.

I hope that people will continue to support your appeal. I don't know of anyone who works harder to collect funds for the welfare of little children. If more people knew what you were doing I am sure they would help even though there seems to be an endless series of appeals coming from all sources.

With affectionate greetings and gratitude to you and Lou, I am

Your devoted and grateful friend,

Richard J. Lusk
ARCHBISHOP OF BOSTON

and
us
and

September 10, 1958

REC-56

EX-133

62-104277-947

Miss [redacted]
c/o [redacted]
422 South Illinois Street
Anaheim, California

Dear Miss [redacted]

Your letter dated September 5, 1958, has been received.

It was indeed gratifying to have your kind comments concerning my book, "Masters of Deceit," and I was interested in having the benefit of your observations and suggestion. Thank you very much for writing.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

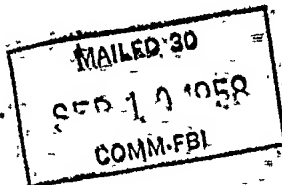
NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Telephone directory check indicates that [redacted] resides at 422 South Illinois Street, Anaheim, California.

DCL:mbb
(H) *mbb*

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____
C. Sullivan

MAIL ROOM ☐

61 SEP 15 1958



SEP 10 3 13 PM '58
REC'D - RECORDING ROOM
FBI

SEP 10 1958
FBI

SEP 10 1958
FBI

SEP 10 1958
FBI

(TRUE COPY)

September 5, 1958.

My dear Mr. Hoover,

Re: "Masters of Deceit."

This should be read of every American.

Is it not possible to have this used as a "must" textbook in all the public, private and parochial schools of our wonderful country? When I went to school, our English teachers required that we read assigned literature. However, with "Masters of Deceit", discussion classes should follow the reading of each chapter; and the teacher should be one who is not tainted.

Communism cannot succeed. Nothing that is subversive or wrong can. I should like to quote a statement my beloved Mother made many years ago:- "This is a World of PROGRESS."

I should like to ask these Reds one question: - "Can you locate your Mind?" They can point to any part of the physical body, but not the mind. Then, perhaps they will realize there is a Supreme Being.

b6
b7C

Yours very truly,

/s/

[Redacted Signature]

422 So. Illinois St
Anaheim, Calif.

nml
ack 9-10-58
del

True copy
9-9-58
del

AKA
del

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

EX-124

September 4, 1958

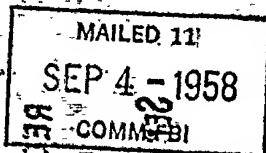
REC- 51

Dr. William P. Herbst
Suite 314
1801 Eye Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Dr. Herbst:

Thank you very much for your kind note which I received September 2, 1958. Your comments about "Masters of Deceit" are most encouraging and sincerely appreciated. I hope all who read the book will be made aware of the dangers of communism, for my sole purpose in writing it was to inform the public of this atheistic menace.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory data on Dr. Herbst.

DWB:cae
(4)

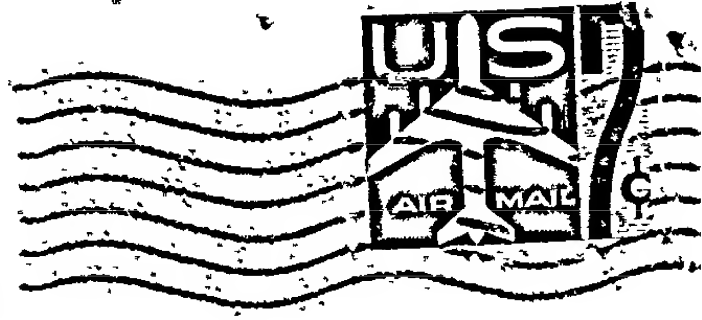
Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
W. C. Sullivan

50 SEP 16 1958

MAIL ROOM

SEP 4 2 31 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

SEP 4 1958
FBI



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Handwritten notes:
Mr. Hoover
Sept 5 1933
J. Edgar Hoover



b6
b7C

400 So. Alhambra St
Anaheim, Calif

4
8

required that we read assigned literature. However, with "Masters of Deceit", discussion classes should follow the reading of each chapter; and the teacher should be one who is not tainted.

Communism cannot succeed. Nothing that is subversive or wrong can. I should like to quote a statement my beloved Mother made many years ago: -

"This is a World of PROGRESS."

I should like to ask these Reds one question: - "Can you locate your Mind?" They can ~~point~~ point to any part of the physical body, but not the mind. Then, perhaps they will realize there is a Supreme Being.

Yours very truly,

b6
b7C

422 So. Illinois St.
Anaheim, Calif.

September 5, 1958.

My dear Mr. Hoover,

Re: "Masters of Deceit"

This should be read of every American.

Is it not possible to have this used as a "must" textbook in all the public, private and parochial schools of our wonderful country? When I went to school, our English teacher

DR. WILLIAM P. HERBST
DR. WILLIAM P. HERBST, III

1801 EYE STREET, N. W.
SUITE 314
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover -

I have read with great
interest your wonderful
book "Masters of Deceit".

It is a great service to
this country and I hope
many people, as a matter of
fact I am sure "everybody"
should read it.

I want you to know that
I and all our family
deeply appreciate your
untiring efforts in

EX-124

REC-51

62-104277-948

SEP 10 1962

filed in
copy

DR. WILLIAM P. HERBST
DR. WILLIAM P. HERBST, III

1801 EYE STREET, N. W.
SUITE 314
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Attempting to make this
country less vulnerable to
Communist control.

Many many thanks
William G. Herbst

Aug 29, 1958

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dr. William P. Herbst
Dr. William P. Herbst, III
1801 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover -

I have read with great interest
your wonderful book "Masters of
Deceit."

It is a great service to this country and I hope many
people, as a matter of fact I am sure "everybody"
should read it.

I want you to know that I and all our family deeply
appreciate your untiring efforts in attempting to
make this country less vulnerable to communist
control.

Many, many thanks.

/s/ William P. Herbst

August 29, 1958

COPY:hbb

Mr. Tolson _____ ✓
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

~~EXP. 100~~
SEP 2 1958 20

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: 9-9-58

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "MASTERS OF DECEIT"

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

You will recall that the Legat, Mexico City, by cablegram dated 6-5-58 advised that United States Ambassador Robert C. Hill was extremely interested in the Director's book and had strongly recommended that all of his Embassy staff obtain copies and read them. Hill also felt that the United States Government should give strong consideration to making available copies in Spanish to selected public figures and other persons in Latin America. Hill, in addition, asked the head of the United States Information Service (USIS) to ascertain whether this matter had been explored by USIS in Washington. Subsequently, by cablegram dated July 9, 1958, Legat, Mexico City further advised that Mexico City head of USIS had indicated that, at the request of the Ambassador, he had contacted his headquarters in Washington re availability of funds for translation of 'Masters of Deceit' into Spanish and publication in Mexico City. The USIS representative stated that his headquarters had replied that funds would be made available if Spanish language publishing rights could be secured. As you will remember by cablegram dated 6-9-58 Legat, Mexico City was advised by the Bureau not to initiate any action with Embassy personnel regarding circulation of 'Masters of Deceit' in Mexico, but keep the Bureau advised of all developments.

Legat, Mexico City by letter dated 8-26-58 has now further advised that Ambassador Hill is still interested in seeing a Spanish language edition circulated in Latin American countries by the United States Government and indicated that Vice President Nixon was also in agreement with this idea. Legat, Mexico City also indicated that the USIS office in Mexico City was still interested and that the publisher in the United States (Henry Holt and Company) might expect to receive an inquiry in the near future re publication rights to a Spanish edition.

Mr. Tolson instructed that Mr. Ed Rigg of Henry Holt and Company be advised of this matter.

RECOMMENDATION: That the attached letter over Mr. Tolson's signature be sent to Mr. Rigg.

Enclosure

FCS:mrh (3)

61 SEP 16 1958

EX-120
REC-72

62-104277-949

SEP 10 1958

CRIM REC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease *gm*

DATE: September 3, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones *gm*

SUBJECT: "MASTERS OF DECEIT"

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

aka [redacted]

By airtel dated 8-29-58 from the New Haven Office captioned "AUSA [redacted] New Haven, Miscellaneous," it was pointed out that [redacted] on the previous day appeared at the New Haven Office with a copy of "The Grapevine Press" dated 8-27-58. This publication, according to the New Haven airtel, was written by Loring J. Whiteside. [redacted] called attention to an article contained in "The Grapevine Press" which was very critical of the law firm of Kopkind and Flynn, accusing Kopkind of being the legal architect and organizer of New Haven's underground, its rackets, its prostitution and other criminal activities and charging that Paul Flynn, almost the highest Federal prosecuting officer, was within the control of this powerful underground.

AUSA [redacted] advised that his brother was a partner with [redacted] and that Whiteside had been antagonistic toward this law firm since it successfully opposed Whiteside in a legal suit some years previously. Consequently, Whiteside has been continually criticizing this law firm in "The Grapevine Press." [redacted] added that he was enraged at the article which falsely accused him and said he was in a quandary as to what to do; considering (1) bringing a civil suit, (2) requesting an FBI investigation, and (3) ignoring the false allegations as the writings of a known crackpot. AUSA [redacted] added, after reflection, he would refer the matter to the Department for information and advice.

The New Haven Office reported the above information for the Bureau's information noting that New Haven files reflect that Whiteside is a chronic complainant.

A review of "The Grapevine Press," which was furnished by the New Haven Office, reflected that on page 3 a brief mention is made of "Masters of Deceit." In an article captioned "Don Whitehead in Sunday Register" Whiteside makes mention of an article entitled "Communists Winning Cold War With Alley Tactics," by Don Whitehead. (Article apparently appeared in the 8-24-58 issue of "The New Haven Register.") Whiteside makes this comment, "Most of you educated people think we

FCS:mlw (3)

EX-135

REC-68

(Continued next page)

20 SEP 9 1958

60 SEP 17 1958

CRIME REC.

Jones to Nease memorandum

have the communists licked and that we do not need to give them a second thought so long as J. Edgar Hoover is on the job. That is just where we are wrong. That is just why Mr. Hoover wrote his recent book on Masters of Deceit."

Bufiles contain no identifiable data re Loring J. Whiteside or "The Grapevine Press."

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

~~4-1-68~~ *gn* ✓

September 10, 1958

62-104277-951

REC-68

EX-135

Miss [redacted]
West Wrightstown
Wrightstown, Wisconsin

Dear Miss [redacted]

Your letter postmarked September 3, 1958, has been received, and I am glad to know that you have enjoyed reading my book, "Masters of Deceit." Enclosed is material of possible interest to you. I want to thank you also for your prayers.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (4)

- (1) Struggle on a New Plane
- (2) Communist "New Look"
- (3) How to Fight Communism
- (4) God or Country or Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Wrightstown

DCL:mhb

(3)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____
W. C. Sullivan

MAIL ROOM ☐

60 SEP 11 1958

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SEP 10 4 03 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
HOOVER

TRUE COPY

W. Wriquestown, Wisc.
Aug 15, 1958

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Just a note to let you know I enjoyed reading "Master of Deceit" very much.

Am greatly interested in your work - too bad you haven't a magazine of some kind to explain some of your previous cases;

I try to remember you daily in Mass, Holy Communion as well as other prayers to help you rid the country of these abominable Communist.

I lived in N. Y. many years and I can assure you, saw plenty of their underhanded whereabouts.

One night I was listening to a lecture by Louis Budenz and to top it all, a smarty Communist was taking notes, putting me ahead as a sign-post.

Sincerely

/s/

[Redacted Signature]

P. S.

I don't expect an answer to this, as I realize you must be extremely busy.

4 MGS
del

nm
ack
9-10-58
DCL

1 true copy
9-9-58
MS

W. Wigneston, Wisp.
Aug 15. 1958

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Just a note to let you
know I enjoyed reading "Master of
Deceit" very much.

Am greatly interested in your
work - too bad you haven't a magazine
of some kind to explain some of
your previous cases;

I try to remember you daily in Mass.
Holy Communion as well as other prayers
to keep you rid the country of these
abominable Communists.

I lived in N.Y. 2-104277-951
many years and

EX-135

mm
ack
9-10-58
DCL

1 more copy
9-9-58
US

REC-68

10-11-58

ORIGINAL
REC.
JUL 15 1958

Can assure you, saw plenty of their
underhanded everywhere abouts.

One night I was listening to a lecture
by Louis Budenz and to top it all, a
Smiley Communist was taking notes, putting
me ahead as a sign-post.

Sincerely,

b6
b7C

P.S.

I don't expect an answer to this,
as I realize you must be extremely
busy.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: August 25, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

BOX 323
BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Clayton _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter dated August 16, 1958, from the above-captioned individual. The first sentence is in the form of a question which asks: "Was 'Masters of Deceit' written by [redacted] Several of us do not believe it to be your personal writing." [redacted] then asks whether President Eisenhower's "Crusade in Europe" was written by [redacted]

[redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles.

b6
 b7C

Inasmuch as [redacted] letter is derogatory in tone and casts doubt on the Director's authorship of "Masters of Deceit," it is felt that it should not be acknowledged.

RECOMMENDATION:

That [redacted] letter not be answered.

FCS:lmh
 (3)

REC-5

18 AUG 28 1958

EX-102

67 SEP 3 1958

62-104277-952
CHANGED TO
94-51801-4

NOV 28 1958

Bw



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI.

DATE: 9/8/58

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati

SUBJECT: "MASTERS OF DECEIT"
Resolution by the American Legion,
9/4/58

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

We were very happy indeed to read the splendid resolution passed at the National Convention of the American Legion on 9/4/58 relating to its commendation of Director HOOVER and its recognition of "MASTERS OF DECEIT". The resolution that the Legion encourage the widest distribution of "MASTERS OF DECEIT" has great implication and the Legion is most wise in urging the book be placed in schools and libraries.

For the Bureau's information, there is still much favorable talk among citizens about the book and we in the field daily encounter persons currently reading it. Unquestionably, the excellent public relations impact will continue for a long time and the value of the book in alerting citizens will be of even greater duration.

✓ 2 - Bureau
1 - Cincinnati

EDM:pat
(3)

EXP. PROC. SEP 10 1958

REC-3

62-104277-953

SEP 12 1958

108

50 SEP 19 1958

Memo - no ask

required 7/1/58

00-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

9:27AM September 9, 1958

M.R. ✓
Mrs. [redacted] who
resides at 4625 - 30th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (Tele: EMerson
[redacted] telephoned locally.

Mrs. [redacted] stated her father,
Mr. O. B. Harvey, Sr., whose
address is P.O. Box 143, Shamrock, Texas, will be
75 years of age on September 17th of this year. Mrs.
[redacted] stated her father is one of the Director's
greatest admirers. She stated the Director is the
"greatest source of comfort" to Mr. Harvey in these
troubled times.

Mrs. [redacted] pointed out that her father does not
drink or smoke; he reads a great deal and prefers
non-fiction. He has read "The FBI Story."

Mrs. [redacted] has decided to give her father a copy of
"Masters of Deceit" as a birthday gift. She stated the
book would be an even greater treasure to her father
if it could be autographed by the Director possibly in a
manner similar to "Best wishes on your birthday." 99
She asked if this could be done. She was told her
request would be brought to the Director's attention.

Arrangements have been made for Mrs. [redacted]
husband to bring their book to the Reception Room this
afternoon.

REC-3 62-104277-95

SEP 12 1958

Bureau indices contain no identifiable record of Mr.
Harvey or Mr. or Mrs. [redacted]

SEP 12 1958

CRIME RECORD

b6
b7C

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

September 9, 1958

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Mrs. [redacted] 4625 - 30th Street, N. W., called this morning and requested that the Director autograph a copy of "Masters of Deceit" to her father, Mr. O. B. Harvey, Sr.

Mr. [redacted] has brought their book in; it is attached.

It is suggested the book be autographed "Best Wishes on your 75th Birthday."

Copy of a note concerning Mrs. [redacted] earlier call is attached.

*Detached
in File Room
9-10-58
jwd*

jwd

9/10/58 [redacted]
Mrs. [redacted] - her
husband will
pick book up
this afternoon
jwd

b6
b7C

*Autograph card
filed in Comm. Rm
9/11/58
jwd*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 9, 1958

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: (Request for Director's autograph
of copy of "Masters of Deceit")

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

who is a friend of mine and who is sales manager for this general area of Hoffman and La Roche, purchased a copy of the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," and would very much appreciate having it autographed by the Director for him. He said he felt that the book would be enhanced many fold in value to him as a personal collection item, and he hoped the Director would autograph it.

b6
b7C

A check of Bureau files failed to reveal any information identifiable with Mr.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached copy of "Masters of Deceit" be referred to the Director's Office for autographing.

ENCLOSURE

JAS:LIL

(4)

cc--Mr. Belmont

cc--Mr. Sizoo

cc--Crime Records

59 SEP 18 1958

September 8, 1958

62-1-4277-
Mr. C. H. Wildman
Sheriff of Scott County
Davenport, Iowa

My dear Sheriff:

You have our deepest appreciation for your very kind letter of August 29, 1958. I am, of course, very pleased that "Masters of Deceit" was so well received by you, and I am truly grateful for your splendid support of this book. The fact that you considered this book important enough to endorse it so enthusiastically is indeed heartening.

The outstanding cooperation between our agencies is a source of much satisfaction to all of us in the FBI, and I hope it is a relationship which will always exist. I am sure you know without my telling you that we stand ready at all times to be of every possible assistance to you and your men.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover,

1 - Omaha - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles reflect cordial relations with Sheriff Wildman.

LH:cae
(4)

MAILED 30

SEP 8 - 1958

COMM-FBI

SEP 8 9 32 AM '58

REC'D-READING ROOM

B I

66 SEP 17 1958
7333

62-1-4277-5
62-57280-5
IN CITY
FBI

C. H. WILDMAN



Sheriff of the County of Scott

COURT HOUSE BUILDING
DAVENPORT • IOWA
TELEPHONE • 2-5618

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

August 29, 1958

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

b6
b7c

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. [] Deputy Sheriff, of this office recently attended the Sixty-first Session of the FBI National Academy, and when he came back he presented me with a copy of "Masters of Deceit."

I have not finished the book, but I could not help telling you that it is the finest on that subject that I have ever read. I checked the public library of this city to see whether or not it was in stock, and they informed me that since they received this book it has been out constantly and there is a long list waiting to read it. For your information, I have ordered ten copies, one each to be given to the high school libraries in this county, one each to the two college libraries, and one each to the three hospitals.

During the eight years that I have been Sheriff of this County, I have always admired the wonderful training, fine integrity, and caliber of men in your department. It goes without saying that the cooperation we have always received has been splendid. I am especially proud of the fact that two of our nine deputies have attended your FBI National Academy. After reading your "Masters of Deceit" I realize more and more why we have such a wonderful organization as the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sincerely,

C. H. Wildman
C. H. Wildman, Sheriff
Scott County, Iowa

29 SEP 10 1958

CHW: nh

EXP. PROC.

SEP 2 1958

62-104277-956 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING
SERIALIZATION.

JAN 6 1959

Hing
H

September 12, 1958

REC-8

EX-133

Mr. [redacted]
244 Whitfield Street
Smyrna, Georgia

Dear Mr. [redacted]

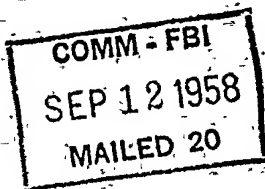
Your letter of September 8, 1958, has been received, and I deeply appreciate your generous comments about "Masters of Deceit."

In answer to your inquiry, we publish monthly the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, circulation of which is restricted to authorized law enforcement officers. We also publish semiannually the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin which is a compilation of crime statistics furnished this Bureau by various law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Bufiles contain no record on [redacted]

DWB:jcs
(4)

60 SEP 19 1958

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM []

W. C. Sullivan

SEP 12 3 28 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 23 1959
JAN 23 1959

mailed

DWB

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

24013

244 Whitfield Street
Smyrna, Georgia
September 8, 1958

United States Department Of Justice
Federal Bureau Of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Gentlemen:

I would like to know if the Federal Bureau of Invest-
igation has an offical monthly publication such as the Army
Information Digest (the offical U. S. Army magazine). I
have heard that the Federal Bureau of Investigation does
publish several magazines of bulletins, but I would like to
know the title of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's
offical magazine.

I have about finished reading the book Masters of Deceit
by your honorable director Mr. John Edgar Hoover and I hon-
estly think that next to the Holy Bible, Masters of Deceit
should be in the home of every family in the United States of
America.

Thank you very much for the information concerning the
Federal Bureau of Investigation's offical magazine.

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted Signature Box]

b6
b7C

EX-100-PRO-100

nmml
ack 9-12-58
Dwb
107

REC-8

EX - 133

62-104277-957

12 SEP 19 1958

SEP 10 1958

SEP 10 1958

CRIME RECORDS

REC-3362-104-77-958
EX-140

September 10, 1958

Mrs. [redacted]
159-17 88th Avenue
Jamaica, New York

b6
b7C

Dear Mrs. [redacted]

Please accept my sincere thanks for the kind letter from you and your family postmarked September 6, 1958, and enclosing a photograph of your son, [redacted]

It is indeed heartening that my book, "Masters of Deceit," was so well received by you, and I am most appreciative of your generous comments concerning it. Your support and prayers mean a great deal to me.

Thanks again for your thoughtfulness.

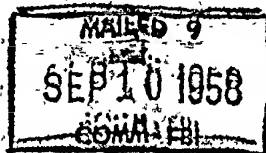
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - New York - Enclosure

NOTE: No record in Bufiles re Mrs. [redacted]

LH:cr
(5)



Tolson ☒
Boardman ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Nease ☐
Parsons ☐
Rosen ☐
Tamm ☐
Trotter ☐
Clayton ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holloman ☐
Gandy ☐
W. C. Sullivan ☐

MAIL ROOM

67 SEP 19 1958

SEP 11 2 50 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
SEP 11 3 18 PM '58
FBI
SEP 11 3 18 PM '58
FBI

159-17 88th Avenue

Jamaica, New York

24014

Mr. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C., Washington

Dear Sir,

b6
b7c

MASTERS OF Deceit

Please permit me to express my deepest admiration for your most wonderful book "Masters of Deceit". I am a refugee from Danzig and have seen the Demon of Communism in action. As the mother of two babies (2 year & 7 months) I have little time for reading but I bought your edition and have it handy to read every night. Only because of my experience, I am able to see the value of your great work.

A few days ago, a photographer took some pictures of my little son [redacted] and used the book that is always handy and waiting for a few free minutes of my time. I take the liberty of sending you this picture in the hope that it will make you happy. If my little boy could talk he would say "A job well done, Sir. May God keep you and bless you!"

REC-33 62-104277-958
SEP 16 1958

Sincerely yours
EX-140

Mrs. [redacted] pe. Family

Ack nml
9-10-58
LH

ENCLOSURE

REC-33

428
signed from
copy

The attached photograph is signed:
"Little [redacted] 7 month
to a great American, Mr. Edgar
Hoover, New York, Sept. 3rd 1958."

80-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted]
159 - 17 88th Avenue
Jamaica, NY

Mr. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Washington, D. C., Washington

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Mr. Parsons ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tamm ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Mr. Jones ☒
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holloman ☒
Miss Holmes ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

Dear Sir,

Please permit me to express my deepest admiration for your most wonderful book "Masters of Deceit." I am a refugee from Dansig and have seen the Damon of Communism in action. As the mother of two babies (2 years & 7 months) I have little time for reading but I bought your edition and have it handy to read every night. Only because of my experience, I am able to see the value of your great work.

A few days ago, a photographer took some pictures of my little son [redacted] and used the book that is always handy and waiting for a few free minutes of my time. I take the liberty of sending you this picture in the hope that it will make you happy. If my little boy could talk he would say "A job well done, Sir. May God keep you and bless you?"

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Mrs. [redacted] & family

COPY:hbb

~~EXP. PROC.~~
SEP 8 1958

ack nml
9-10-58
LH

little 7 Month
to a great American,
Mr. Edgar Hoover

New York, Sept. 3rd 1958



ENCLOSURE 62-104-77-958

b6
b7C

RA

REC-19

62-104277-959

September 12, 1958

EX-136

Mr. [REDACTED]
1075 Cass Street
Monterey, California

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Your letter of September 8, 1958, has been received, and I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing.

I am grateful for your kind comments about "Masters of Deceit" and for the benefit of your views. It is good to know of your interest in combating communism, and I am enclosing some material I thought you might like to read. Thank you very much for your kind offer of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMM - FBI
SEP 12 1958
MAILED 20

Enclosures (6)

The Law and the Layman
Breaking the Communist Spell
Where Do We Stand Today with Communism in the United States
How to Fight Communism
Make the Communists Show their Own Colors!
How to Beat Communism

SEP 12 2 24 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information on [REDACTED] and no indication of prior correspondence.

DWB:jcs

(4) [REDACTED]

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____
W. C. Sullivan

MAIL ROOM

60 SEP 19 1958 F-25

1075 Cass Street
Monterey, California
September 8, 1958

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

[Signature]

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your book "Masters of Deceit" which I have just finished reading is, in my opinion, one of the most forceful books ever written in modern times.

I believe it should become a textbook in every school and college in our land.

That our Country is faced with the gravest danger, greater by far than it has ever had to face before, should be clear to everyone who would give it a serious thought. Unfortunately, too many people are complacent about the situation, and that is exactly what the "Mods" (Masters of Deceit) like.

The book should be a must on the reading tables and lists of every American who has the interests of our Country at heart; it should be read by the men in the Armed Forces; it should be quoted in the Sunday sermons so that all Americans become aware of the enemy among us.

There is nothing the "Mods" would like better than to destroy our way of life, for freedom will not grow where seeds of Communism have been sown; only murder, slavery and lies would thrive.

Another thing that we, in America, are badly in need of, is people who can speak the Russian language because there are millions of Russians who can speak fluent English while just a handful of Americans can speak fluently in the Russian language. In this respect I feel I could be of service to our Country, for I speak, read and write fluent Russian, as well as French, German and English. I, Sir, am an AMERICAN and proud of it, and to me there is only one "Ism" and that is Americanism. *E*

I have served with the U.S. Marines, and am willing and able to do all in my power to keep our Country free. I do not fear the Russian armed forces, for that is something we know how to handle but, the invisible, deadly infiltration into the minds of our people, that, Mr. Hoover, is what scares me. For, how are we going to fight something we cannot see?

It is beyond my understanding how any American can be won over to Comm-

REC-19 62-104277-959

EX-136

12 SEP 10 1958

nmml
ack 9-12-58
Dwb

CRIME REC

unism; and yet, I know that we have people in this Country who believe in the monstrous lies of the Mods, and would turn against their own people. How can any American worthy of that title betray his Country?

As for me, I would rather die a free man, fighting to the last than to bow to those gangsters and accept their doctrines. Doctrines based on deceit, lies and murder.

If I can be of service to your department, I will feel greatly honored, and, in conclusion, let me say to you that my life is an open book. I will gladly answer any questions and will welcome investigation, because, you see, I am an American, thank God.

Yours most respectfully,

[Redacted Signature Box]

b6
b7C

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: September 15, 1958

FROM : MR. MOHR

SUBJECT: MR. [REDACTED]
 Resident Manager
Statler Hilton Hotel
930 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 17, California

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

b6
 b7C

During the several visits I have made to Los Angeles, California, and most recently the one in connection with the American Bar Association in August, I have stayed at the Statler Hilton Hotel and my visits there have been made most pleasant through the courtesies and kindnesses of Mr. [REDACTED]. SAC Brown has told me that Mr. [REDACTED] has been of considerable assistance to the Los Angeles Office and there was no identifiable derogatory information concerning him in the files of the Los Angeles Office.

A check of the Bureau files reflects that one [REDACTED] and two other subjects deserted from a CCC Camp in Hawthorne, Nevada, in 1935 and stole approximately \$150 worth of Government property. He was sentenced to 6 months in Ormsby County Jail, Carson City, Nevada. This [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at El Reno, Oklahoma. There is no indication that this [REDACTED] is identifiable with the resident manager of the Statler Hilton Hotel.

To express my appreciation to Mr. [REDACTED] for his kindness, I have arranged to obtain a copy of the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," which I would like to present to Mr. [REDACTED] if the Director will kindly consent to autograph it. There is attached a copy of the Director's book which I would be deeply grateful if the Director will autograph to Mr. [REDACTED] and return it to me so that I can arrange to have it presented to Mr. [REDACTED].

Autograph Card
 prepared
 9/16/58

Autograph Card
 filed
 9/17/58

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

REC-76 62-104277-960

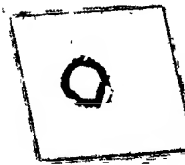
EX-135

14 SEP 17 1958

Enclosure
 JPM:jlj

59 SEP 22 1958

4-968



September 16, 1958

REC-14

62-104277-961

EX-133

Dr. Clarence C. King
1629 Oakley Park Road
Walled Lake, Michigan

Dear Dr. King: C.C.

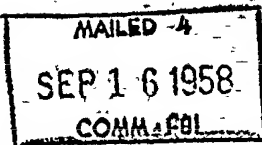
Your letter of September 9, 1958, with enclosure, requesting permission to quote portions of my book, "Masters of Deceit," has been received.

I would appreciate it if you would be good enough to specify exactly what sections of the book you desire to quote. Then I will be in a better position to determine whether permission can be granted.

It is a pleasure to learn that you have found "Masters of Deceit" of value, and I do appreciate your kind comments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



SEP 16 3 45 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable in locale.

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

FCS:ijj
(4)

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
FIAED-HVIF 100

57 SEP 23 1958

MAIL ROOM. ☐

G. Sullivan

REV. C. C. KING, D.
Minister:

(TRUE COPY)

29 Oakley Park Road
Phone Market 4-2742

Oakley Park United Missionary Church
"For The Walled Lake Area"
2800 Fisher Walled Lake, Michigan

Sept. 9 - 1958

Mr J Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D C

Dear Mr Hoover

I am in possession of your book "Masters of Deceit"
I find it very informative in my Studies therefore may I quote or
copy parts of the book in youth work I have written a program for
our youth in Michigan to be used in our denomination one of the
Subjects is cults which will include Communism, while I have
not used quotes as yet yet I shall be more than pleased to be able
to do so. I also do Sub. teaching in our High Schools where this
group of people like to get into thus I need fortification from such
Sources as J. Edgar Hoover

Thanking you in advance for any favor you may grant

Sincerely your

/s/ C C King

"A Lighthouse in the Midst of Darkness--For Christ and Souls"

nmh
ack. 9-16-58
PCS

REV. C. C. KING, Ph. D.
Minister:

Oakley Park United Missionary Church

"For The Walled Lake Area"
2800 Fisher • Walled Lake, Michigan

1629 Oakley Park Road
Phone Market 14-2742

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Sept. 9 - 1958

Mr. Edgar Horner
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington - DC

EXP. PROC.
SEP 11 1958

Dear Mr. Horner

I am in possession of your book "Masters of Deceit"
I find it very informative in my studies therefore may
I quote or copy parts of the book in faith work
I have written a program for our faith in Michigan
to be used in our denomination one of the subjects is
Cults which will include Communism, while I have
not used quotes as yet yet I shall be more than pleased
to be able to do so. I also do sub. teaching in
our High Schools where this group of people like to get into
then I need fortification from such sources as J. Edgar Horner
Thanking you in advance for any favor you may

Sincerely,
C.C. King

md. 9-15-58
1- ENCLOSURE
(Per card) REC-14
EX - 133

true copy
typed
9-12-58
ijs

REC-14 62-104277-961
EX - 133
16 SEP 17 1958

"A Lighthouse in the Midst of Darkness — For Christ and Souls"

"Christ Died for Our Sins"

REV. CLARENCE C. KING, Ph. D.
OAKLEY PARK UNITED MISSIONARY CHURCH

Res. 1629 Oakley Park Rd.
Walled Lake, Mich.
MA. 4-2742

Church Address
2800 Fisher Avenue

62-104277-961
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Mr. Nease

DATE: September 15, 1958

FROM :

M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

"MASTERS OF DECEIT"

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Clayton _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Attached is a set of the drafts of the newspaper syndication of the above-captioned book. These drafts were originally submitted to the Bureau by "King Features Syndicate." We reviewed them and then marked directly on the copy our suggested changes. One set of the drafts, with our suggested changes, was then returned to "King Features Syndicate." The attached set represents the Bureau's copy of the original drafts as submitted by "King Features Syndicate" with our suggested changes. It is identical to the set returned to "King Features Syndicate."

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached set of drafts of the newspaper syndicate of "Masters of Deceit" be filed.

Enclosures

FCS:blr
 (5)

REC-78

62-104277-962

EX. - 133

3

18

CRIME REC.

3 ENCLOSURE
 REC-78
 59 SEP 23 1958
 EX. - 133

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 9-16-58

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A8229- A8231, A8239-A8241 Senator Butler, (R) Maryland, extended his remarks to include several of his weekly newsletters concerning the scope of the international Communist conspiracy. Mr. Butler stated "the distinguished Director" of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, has repeatedly warned his countrymen of the constant and serious menace of world communism." Mr. Butler also made reference to the book "Masters of Deceit."

Masters of Deceit

Original filed in:

66-1731-723

62-104277
NOT RECORDED
167 SEP 24 1958

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 9-12-58 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

63 SEP 26 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: CRIME RECD) DATE: 9/16/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-8004)

SUBJECT: "MASTERS OF DECEIT"

The Firearms Instructors at Camp Smith, Peekskill, NY, would like to present autographed copies of your book, "Masters of Deceit" to the following:

Colonel RALPH J. HUNTINGTON
State Maintenance Officer
New York State Arsenal
201 - 64th Street
Brooklyn 20, New York

Captain [REDACTED]
Supervisor, CFMS "A"
Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York

Lt. [REDACTED]
Asst. Supervisor, CFMS "A"
Camp Smith, Peekskill, NY

These officers have always spoken very highly of the Director and the Bureau, and over a period of time have been most cooperative at Camp Smith in being of service to the NYO in carrying out its firearms training program. More recently they have been tremendously helpful with men, machines and materials in the process of relocating and building new ranges for the NYO.

There is nothing derogatory in the files of the NYO concerning these men.

These books should be sent to the NYO, "Attention: SA [REDACTED] Firearms Supervisor".

Check in Amt 8.85 attached

REC-50

24 SEP 19 1958

2-Bureau
1-NY

CLS:EBC
(3)

Enc (1)

ENCLOSURE

CRIME REC'D

b6
b7c

53 SEP

24 1958

books
to read
9/19/58

not released

2-104277-963

tc

check in Amt 8.85 attached

REC-50

24 SEP 19 1958

2-Bureau
1-NY

CLS:EBC
(3)

Enc (1)

ENCLOSURE

CRIME REC'D

b6
b7c

53 SEP

24 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *Per [unclear] 9/19*

DATE: September 15, 1958

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: *Park* [redacted]Manager, Park Security
Disneyland
California

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

b6
b7C

During the American Bar Association meeting in Los Angeles, one afternoon and evening was set aside for a visit to Disneyland. I visited Disneyland during the evening and while there Mr. [redacted] had gone home after his day's work, came back to the Park and personally escorted us around the Park. He is a most enthusiastic individual and takes a great deal of pride in talking about and discussing the various things to be seen at Disneyland.

According to SAC D. K. Brown, Mr. [redacted] has been very helpful to the Los Angeles Office and has taken care of visiting individuals, such as Bureau employees who are interested in seeing Disneyland. Jay Howe and [redacted] are planning to visit Los Angeles in the near future and Mr. [redacted] said he would be delighted to see that they are personally shown everything there is to see in Disneyland. In view of Mr. [redacted] kindness, I have arranged to obtain a copy of the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," and I know Mr. [redacted] would deeply appreciate the Director autographing this book for him. There is no identifiable, derogatory data concerning Mr. [redacted] in the files of the Bureau.

After the book has been autographed by the Director, I would appreciate it if it is returned to me so that I can arrange to have it delivered to Mr. [redacted] *te*

J. P. Mohr

*at [unclear]
at [unclear]
Crim. Div.
9/16/58
[unclear]
Rec. 9/17/58*

REC-65

62-104277-964

EX - 133

6 SEP 19 1958

Enclosure
JPM:jlj

67 SEP 25 1958

THREE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 15, 1958

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: MASTERS OF DECEIT BY J. EDGAR HOOVER
THE FBI STORY BY DON WHITEHEAD

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____
W. C. Sullivan _____

I have purchased and mailed a copy of the book, The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead to Miss [redacted] President of the Political Association at Vassar College where I will lecture later in the year. Next week I will lecture before some two or three hundred scientists at Los Alamos, New Mexico. The thought occurred to me that it may be well to have one complimentary copy each of captioned books from the Director placed in their private library at Los Alamos.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

That approval be given to the above request.

WCS:lm
(4)

1 - Belmont
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
1 - Section tickler

EX-124

24 SEP 22 1958

CRIME REC

57 SEP 26 1958

Autostat made
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-102693-2

RA

REC-24 62-104277-966

September 18, 1958

[Redacted Address]

EX-125

Mrs. [Redacted]
8811 South Cimarron Street
Los Angeles 47, California

Dear Mrs. [Redacted]

Thank you for your kind letter of September 12, 1958, with enclosures.

I was indeed pleased to learn of your interest in my book, "Masters of Deceit," and deeply appreciate your splendid support. Although I would like very much to meet you, I regret that my commitments for October 16 through 19 will not permit me to do so. If you will drop by my office some weekday, however, one of my assistants will be happy to talk with you.

While I was glad to have the opportunity to review the material which you furnished, I must advise that a long-standing policy precludes me from giving you a letter of recommendation concerning your idea. I know you will understand my position in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - Mr. Holloman - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Nease - Enclosure

NOTE: No identifiable data in Bufiles re Mrs. [Redacted]. Although it is not clear exactly what she wants the Director to endorse, it is apparently her idea that problems can be solved through books. The material which she enclosed is a course in book reviewing and is not particularly impressive.

LH:cae
(6)

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____
- W. C. Sullivan _____

MAIL ROOM

67 SEP 26 1958

MAILED 11
SEP 18 1958
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING
SEP 18 1958
FBI
FBI
FBI

THE BOOK REPORTERS
J'NEVELYN TERRELL—Founder-Director
8811 S. Cimarron Street
Los Angeles 47, California
Telephone Pleasant 8-0713

September 12, 1958

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like very much to have an appointment with you or someone in your office while I am visiting Washington October 16, 17, 18, and 19th.

My trip to Washington is made in the interest of the nationwide objective of Book Reporters which is a non-profit humanitarian project now underway in Los Angeles. I have appointments with Bertha Adkins, the Under Secretary of Public Health, Welfare, and Education and Mr. [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

I am very happy that your fine book, "Masters of Deceit", will be reviewed by all the Book Reporter's groups in California. It will be compulsory as recommended by our Executive Board in the year 1959. It is my privilege at this time to be reviewing it for interested audiences once a week.

I have included a letter from Mr. [redacted] our Republican national committeeman. He made my appointment with Mrs. Adkins and Mr. [redacted].

I am preparing one hundred questions and answers from your book to be studied in conjunction with it.

Our groups are quite concerned about your plea for loyal Americans to reach out a hand to people trying to leave Communism and we wonder if there's anything Book Reporters could do to help.

Naturally, we'd like to have a letter of recommendation of our idea concerning books from you if your office can investigate enclosed material and call it good.

Please let me know if I may visit you in Washington.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
ORRIS GARST—President
Telephone, Davis 4-7205
ALDINE PASCALE—Vice-President
A. GARST—Secretary
BORTEL—Treasurer
HILDA MULLER—Executive Coordinator
Telephone, Plymouth 4-5241
MARK MIDDLETON—Public Relations

mm
2 ACK 9/15/58
ENCLOSURE
REC-24
CARD MADE IN TELE Rm - 9-15-58 - Ham

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. T. C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. H. Roman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

EXP. PROC.
SEP 15 1958

b6
b7c

HUGH W. DARLING
EDWARD S. SHATTUCK
DOUGLAS L. EDMONDS
MATTHEW S. RAE, JR.
DONALD KEITH HALL
GEORGE G. GUTE
THOMAS F. CALL

DON PETTY
OF COUNSEL

LAW OFFICES
DARLING, SHATTUCK & EDMONDS
737 PACIFIC MUTUAL BUILDING
523 WEST SIXTH STREET
LOS ANGELES 14

MAQ(SON 7-8104

September 3, 1958

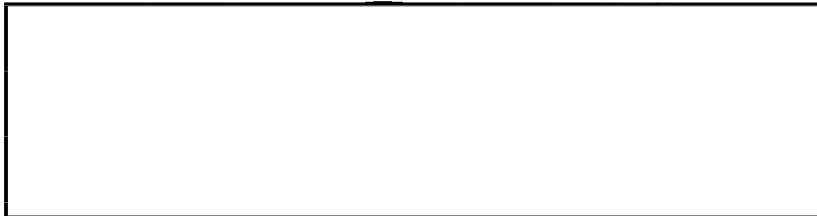
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I am happy to hand this letter to [redacted]
[redacted] who has been a friend and client of mine for
some time. She and her fine husband [redacted]
are leading citizens of Los Angeles.

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Mrs. [redacted] is a deeply religious person
and has an impeccable reputation for responsibility,
honesty and fairness. She is an excellent speaker,
leader of men and women and a fine organizer, having
done work on radio and television. Mrs. [redacted] is
presently working on a television show to be called
"Solve My Problem With a Book". She also has been
extremely helpful to many people in her work in the
Mental Shop, which has been dedicated to bringing
about a better understanding of family problems and
a better understanding between people of different
races and creeds. I know that she has contributed
greatly to the happiness of many people.

I would highly recommend Mrs. [redacted] for
any position as a speaker, leader and organizer and
as a person with fine character and outstanding capa-
bility.



ENCLOSURE

62-104277-966

A Course in Book Reviewing

Adapted to the needs of Book Reporters, Inc.
by J'Nevelyn Terrell
Creator of "Solve Your Problem with a Book"

Lesson I

Definition of a Book Reporter

1. A Book Reporter is a person who loves books.
2. A Book Reporter is a person who has a need to express himself.
3. A Book Reporter is likely to be a person who has a wish to help in the solution of humanity's ills.
4. A Book Reporter is a person who believes in the open viewpoint.
5. A Book Reporter is a person who believes in viewpoint exchange.
6. A Book Reporter may be of either sex, of any age, and may belong to any color, race, or creed.
7. A Book Reporter is not interested in promotion of any particular way of life, but in surrounding all ways of life with love accomplished through education.
8. A Book Reporter has no particular educational requirements.
9. A Book Reporter is not attempting to take the place of a psychologist, a minister, or a medical doctor.
10. A Book Reporter does not pose as a person of any particular authority - except that authority which may be found in the freedom of speech guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States.
11. A Book Reporter does not necessarily agree with the material in the books recommended by the Experts Committee.
12. A Book Reporter may express his opinion positive or negative concerning any book in Presentation or Group Discussion.

ENCLOSURE

62-104277-966

13. A Book Reporter is a participating member of a Mental Shopping Center. A participating member may be defined as one who will take the responsibility of reviewing a book.
14. A Book Reporter is not required to review any particular book but may select from a prescribed list.
15. A Book Reporter understands that no particular standard of performance is expected in review presentation. Any performance is simply the reporter's best at that particular time.
16. A Book Reporter is not required to hold intense interest in an audience. He or she is in a process of development as a speaker.
17. The Book Reporter does not ask for criticism from the audience on his speaking ability. Book Reporting is a process by which the person learns emotional security as a speaker by his own inner feelings and not by some one else's judgment. Emphasis on the good points of a Book Reporter may be voiced in Group Discussion or left out.

A COURSE IN BOOK REVIEWING

Adapted to the needs of Book Reporters, Inc.
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Creator of "Solve Your Problem with a Book"

Lesson 2

Are You A Book Reporter?

1. Is your ego unfulfilled?
2. Do you believe that learning to speak before people is one of the main ways to rid any person of an inferiority complex?
3. Are you a philosopher in need of an audience?
4. Do you have a wish - repressed or otherwise - to speak up and cause others to listen?
5. Do you have inferiority feelings?
6. Would you like to be ride of them?
7. Are you looking for a place where you can give service to Humanity?
8. Do you believe that world peace begins with you?
9. Do you believe that America was founded on the open viewpoint of the individual?
10. Do you believe that this is an important idea to protect?
11. Do you believe that people would get along better in regard to race and religion if they were educated in mutual understanding and respect for the other person's way of life?
12. Do you believe that the study of love as taught by all the great religious thinkers is the answer to the problem of world peace?
13. Would you like a discussion group in which you could participate which proposed no particular kind of religion, way of thinking, or brand of philosophy which left you free to find your own individual way?

14. Have you been trying to find a way to interest a marital partner, a relative, a friend, an acquaintance, or any member of your family in study for personality or soul growth?
15. Are you lonely?
16. Would you like to make new friends?
17. Do you have difficulty in finding enough low cost recreation?
18. Do you believe that a large amount of people need guidance in reading of books.
19. Do you think that there should be a clearing committee on books which would help protect the public from hoax?
20. Would you like to spend your reading time with books that had been recommended by a committee of experts?
21. Would you like to be a part of a movement designed to help people through books which is international in scope and has a plan to contribute to international understanding.
22. Do you believe that the reading of the right book at the right time can be a preventive measure in mental illness?
23. Do you believe that the reading of the right book at the right time can be a preventive measure in divorce?
24. Do you believe that the reading of the right book at the right time can be a preventive measure in racial misunderstanding?
25. Do you believe that the reading of the right book at the right time can be a preventive measure in juvenile delinquency?

(If you answer ten of these questions with yes, you ought to be a Book Reporter?)

A Course in Book Reviewing

Adapted to the needs of Book Reporters, Inc.
by J'Nevelyn Terrell
Creator of "Solve Your Problem with a Book"

Lesson 3

Definition of a Book Coordinator

1. A Book Coordinator is a person who fulfills the requirements set for a Book Reporter in Lesson I and Lesson II.
2. A Book Coordinator must be selected by Executive Board of Book Reporters Inc. or must be selected personally by J'Nevelyn Terrell, Founder of Book Reporters. This selection may be made in person or through the mail.
3. A Book Coordinator takes the responsibility of seeing that a meeting of the Book Reporter's group of ten people or more or less is held at least once a month beginning in September, leaving out the month of December, and ending in May. The summer months and December may be used if the group chooses to do so, by majority vote.
4. The Book Coordinator is charged with the following specific duties:
 - (1) Seeing that meeting is announced to members in writing, or by telephone, or personal conversation. The Coordinator may perform this duty or appoint someone else to do it, but he or she is responsible for seeing that it is done.
 - (2) The Coordinator is responsible at each meeting to review a book or to appoint some one else to do so.
 - (3) The Coordinator is responsible for seeing that a copy of the book to be reviewed and the mimeographed review of J'Nevelyn Terrell is in the hands of the book Reporter a week in advance of review.
 - (4) It is the duty of the Coordinator to see that the books to be reviewed are both in designated channels and that they are put on loan for members of the group.
 - (5) The Coordinator is directly responsible to the Central Executive Board for these books and their care, since they are bought by funds of the group.

- (6) The Coordinator is responsible for use of gavel to see that time schedules in review and discussion are met.
- (7) The Coordinator is charged with finding place for group to meet. Any place agreeable to group is acceptable.
- (8) The Coordinator is charged with collection of fees of all types and with turning them over to the Central office.
- (9) The Coordinator will fill in and turn in monthly report to central office.

A Course in Book Reviewing

Adapted to the needs of Book Reporters, Inc.
by J'Nevelyn Terrell
Creator of "Solve Your Problem with a Book"

Lesson 4

Proposed Plans, Objectives, and Individual Development

Proposed Plans

1. An educational program on books released through the plan of J'Nevelyn Terrell to organize book review centers with plans which could be made available to anyone interested at little cost.
2. A committee of experts to act as a clearing house on book recommendation whose approval may not be had for a fee.
3. An effort to interest the libraries in trained book counselors as a charity project.
4. A television show which could be commercial enough to carry book recommendation on the worth of the book.
5. A correspondence course on book reviewing and plans for book reviews which could be sent all over the United States.
6. An effort to interest the national government in making such program in the interest of world peace.
7. A plan to secure recognized leaders in all fields of religion, education, science, medicine, and literature to take part in recommendation of books.
8. A consideration of the possibilities of a book club in the mail order field to sell the books recommended.
9. Some type of questionnaire for the public which could bring to an individual a carefully selected list of books for his particular problem taking into consideration his background.
10. A junior plan for children to conduct book review groups.

Objectives

1. To assist the publishers in marketing books.
2. To interest the public in thinking.
3. To combat divorce, crime, racial problems, juvenile delinquency, and fears of the atomic age through education.
4. To promote Brotherhood of Man without preachment.
5. To promote education on all world religions.
6. To assist the national government in bringing education to the public on important issues.
7. To be a preventive measure in mental illness.
8. To keep alive the classics in all fields of reading.
9. To execute research in ways of creating reader interest.
10. To make books a subject of conversation among people who are not intellectuals.
11. To promote individual emotional security.

Expectation for Individual Development

1. Ability to speak before groups.
2. Release of inferiority feelings.
3. New friends in common interest.
4. A place of service to humanity.
5. An ever-broadening viewpoint.
6. Low-cost recreation.
7. A place to bring a person who is trying to solve a problem.
8. Release of ego.

A Course in Book Reviewing

Adapted to the needs of Book Reporters, Inc.
by J'Nevelyn Terrell.

Creator of "Solve Your Problem with a Book"

Lesson 5

What is a "Mental Shopping Book Center"

1. A Mental Shopping Book Center is the name given to the individual units of Book Reporters.
2. A Center may begin with as few as three people, one of whom is willing to take the responsibility of being Coordinator and two who are willing to be members.
3. A Mental Shopping Book Center may have only ten participating members which includes the Coordinator.
4. A Mental Shopping Book Center may have as many guests at any meeting as the Coordinator can seat.
5. A participating member may be distinguished from a guest in that the member is a Book Reporter and may do book reviews.
6. A Mental Shopping Book Center must have meetings once a month beginning in September, leaving out the month of December, and ending in May. The summer months and December may be used if the group chooses to do so by the majority vote of the participating members known as Book Reporters. The Center must have required amount of meetings, even if the Coordinator has to appoint a person from participating membership to take his place.
7. After a Mental Shopping Center has been given a charter, the Coordinator is charged with keeping books on hand at meetings for loan to members or guests.
8. A Mental Shopping Center may be as social as the group likes providing requirements are fulfilled.

9. A Mental Shopping Center may not forbid membership request of any person unless it can be proved that this person is actively engaged in some organized effort to destroy the government of the United States. In this case, a report must be made to The Executive Board of Book Reporters, who in turn will report same to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
10. A Mental Shopping Center may meet at any time during day or evening acceptable to the participating membership and at any place designated by Coordinator who is charged with finding a place.
11. The Mental Shopping Center is charged with carrying out any plans set down for them by the Executive Board of Book Reporters relative to added business at a meeting.
12. A Coordinator of a Mental Shopping Center may set the schedule or plan of meeting in cooperation with participating members. This schedule must be turned in by the Coordinator to the Central Office of the Executive Board.

It might read as follows:

- (1) Calling the meeting to order by the Coordinator-8:00 o'clock.
- (2) Presentation of the Book Reporter by the Coordinator.
- (3) Book Review - 1 hour.
- (4) Group discussion led by Coordinator with no person permitted more than 2 minute remarks. Guests may be included in group discussion.
- (5) Announcements by Coordinator and Parliamentarian Report.
- (6) Presentation of guests by Coordinator.
- (7) Closing Prayer.
- (8) Refreshments.

13. Prayer, salute to the flag, or repetition of the Preamble to the Constitution is encouraged.
14. A Coordinator may appoint a participating member as Parliamentarian whose job is to call attention to rules and regulations which are not being followed. This report must be given at every meeting. In event of help being needed in interpretation of regulations a request may be sent to Central office for help.
15. A Mental Shopping Book Center may decide by vote of participating members whether or not to review all types of books selected by the committee of experts. They could choose to review books on child psychology, marriage, religion, novels, or use any particular leaning towards occult and metaphysical books in the plans for a season. It is recommended that plans be set up far in advance as possible.
16. A unit may have a season of nine months together and then organize other units or they may continue.
17. A member may resign at any time for the purpose of becoming a coordinator of a new group.

A Course in Book Reviewing

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Creator of "Solve Your Problem with a Book"

Lesson 6

Concerning Finance of Book Reporters

1. The objective of this organization is humanitarian; therefore, non-profit.

Non-profit in this connection may be known to mean that any finances that may come to this organization are to be used to benefit the spreading of the movement locally, nationally, and internationally. An expenditure of funds in this case specifically referring to the Executive Board's right to pass positive or negative recommendation on such.

2. Specific report on finance must begin not later than July 30, 1958.
3. All work in regard to Book Reporters program is volunteer labor until some change may be brought about by order of the Executive Board - As for instance, secretarial work
4. The work of J'Nevelyn Terrell is understood to be volunteer labor unless otherwise designated by order of the Executive Board. This work is understood to be, as it relates to Book Reporters, the labor of preparing one hundred books for review as soon as possible and the preparing of lessons to cover the all-over plan, as well as the contacts with publishers, libraries, and organizations.
5. No individual Book Reporter nor Mrs. Terrell may take money for telling the story of Book Reporters before any organization. Neither may they review a book in the name of the organization and take money for it.
6. Be it understood, however, that Mrs. Terrell or any individual Book Reporter may receive money for their services as a book reviewer from any specific organization that wishes to hire them as a speaker, although their training as a book reviewer came as a result of Book Reporters movement.

The money received does not belong to Book Reporters in this case.

7. At no time is the review made of the books to be sold. This refers to the mimeographed notes made by Mrs. Terrell for the use of groups. The use of these notes in quotation will be subject to the approval of each individual publisher of each book. There will be no general plan that will be applied to all books.

These notes are to be passed on to those who are interested in starting or joining a group. This refers to the passing of notes to anyone beyond coordinators and participating members.

8. Fees for a particular group are set by the vote of the group. The general hope is that as many as possible will be able to contribute a dollar each as many of the books will cost as much as five dollars or over.
9. Those who sign themselves as either coordinator or participating members obligate themselves to contribute something in a financial way at each meeting.
10. The guests may or may not contribute. The Coordinator is required to announce this at each meeting.
11. Anyone may make a donation to Book Reporters at any time, after the organization has been set up as a non-profit group.
12. Any specific Mental Shopping Book Center is to furnish ten dollars as membership fee each year to the Executive Board of Book Reporters. This is paid when they receive their charter and is due again when the charter is renewed.
13. The main expense of a Mental Shopping Book Center of ten members is to buy the books selected for review. The Coordinator is required to buy and keep on hand each book reviewed by the group. These books may be bought by the Executive Board but they must be bought and owned by the group so long as their charter is active. If the group is dispersed or the charter is revoked for any reason, the books are to be returned to the Executive Board to be used in charity projects and not to be passed on to other Centers as one of the objectives of this organization is to sell more books for the publishers.
14. These books so long as they are possessed in a unit by a Center may be called a Mental Shopping Encyclopedia and may be rented to the public at a fee set by the group as a Loan Library.
15. No person including Mrs. Terrell may appear in television, radio, motionpictures, or write a newspaper column related to Book Reporters without the consent of the Executive Board.

Neither can they receive money for such without approval of the Executive Board.

However, it is understood that Mrs. Terrell may appear in any of the mediums above mentioned and receive money without the approval of the Executive Board so long as she does not use the name Book Reporters. Let it be understood that Book Reporters within itself as it refers to an educational system is not a commercial venture.

A Course in Book Reviewing

Adapted to the needs of Book Reporters, Inc.

by J'Nevelyn Terrell

Creator of "Solve Your Problem with a Book"

Lesson 7 Part I

A Book Reporter's Obligation to the Publishers

1. The Coordinator of each individual unit is charged with seeing that the group understands regulations surrounding relationship between publisher and Book Reporters as said regulations may be applied to each individual book.
2. Since these may vary with different publishers, it is necessary that these regulations be investigated on each individual book before its review.
3. The fact that Book Reporters' Committee of Experts has recommended the book does not necessarily qualify it for review. The book must be released by the publishers by letter or other recognized legal form.
4. To be exact - all who work in responsible position for this book movement must understand the meaning of a Book Publisher's copy right.

The Publishers' Benefit for Granting Reviewing Rights to Book Reporters, Inc.

Lesson 7 - Part II

1. Sales on the book should increase through the requirement that each individual unit purchase the book new.
2. A certain seal of distinction will be placed on the book due to expert opinion.
3. All books published by this company will receive priority in investigation for recommendation by the Committee of Experts.
4. A report to publishers on estimated reasons for success or lack of success of certain books in case publisher would be interested in opinion.

The Author's Benefit from Book Reporters Inc. Review of Book

Lesson 7 - Part III

1. A chance of great added remuneration from the book.
2. Personal publicity from requirement of Book Reporters to discuss the life of the author and other books by the author.
3. A chance for immense national publicity in proposed television show which calls for appearance of author.

The Rights Requested by Book Reporters' Inc. of the Publisher

Lesson 7 - Part IV

1. The right to quote verbally or in writing or both specific lines from the book in review of book as recommended by Experts' Committee and put into writing by J'Nevelyn Terrell and including always name of author and publisher.
2. The right to discuss reasons for selection of the book, its relationship to solving problems, and its title and author.
3. Other rights which may come up later concerning newspaper column and television which will be requested or remote future suggestion of mail order book Club.

Lesson 7 - Part II

Agreement between J'Nevelyn Terrell
and Publisher as it Relates to Book Reporters Inc.

The Publisher of _____
by _____
Name of Author _____

Agrees to give Book Reporters, Inc. the right to review
said book according to Lesson 7 - Part 4 of course in Book
Reviewing. It is understood that this is not a legal or
binding document and contains nothing except faith in the
idea of the enterprise by the publisher who understands that
if television or newspaper column materializes as expected
other documents will be made and presented.

The publisher understands that right to review book may be
withdrawn and that said publisher may present any legal
document to J'Nevelyn Terrell for signing or for Executive
Board of Book Reporters, Inc. to sign, which is satisfactory
to both parties.

Signed _____

Date _____

Name of Publisher _____

Name of Person _____
Making agreement for Publisher

Name of Person _____
Making agreement for Book Reporters

Address _____

A Course in Book Reviewing

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Creator of "Solve Your Problem with a Book"

Lesson 8

1. Types of Papers to be Signed by Book Reporters for Central Office.

Part I

Monthly Report of Coordinator

1. Number of meetings held - - - - -
2. Places of meeting - address or addresses - - - - -
3. Names of Books reviewed - - - - -
4. Names of reviewers - - - - -
5. Amount of guests - - - - -
6. Amount of money taken in - - - - -
7. Amount of money spent on books - - - - -
8. Name of books bought - - - - -
9. Money spent for anything other than books - - - - -
10. Is there a problem to discuss with Central Office?
(If the answer is yes, please include briefly in writing.)
11. Amount of money turned in to central office.
12. Signature of Coordinator - - - - -
Signature of Treasurer of Central Office - - - - -
Signature of national Executive Coordinator.

Lesson 8

Part II

Obligation of Coordinator (Please Check)

1. I have read all the lessons in the course carefully.

2. I am willing to take responsibility of setting meetings as suggested in Lesson Three as well as I'm able.
3. I am willing to review the book if no one else is willing.
4. I will see that book and review is in hands of reviewer one week in advance of review if possible.
5. I know that I am responsible to Central Office for books in their loan or after Center has ceased to exist.
6. I am willing to use a gavel and see that meeting is conducted in orderly fashion.
7. I will appoint a Parliamentarian to see that the rules are carried out.
8. I will see that fees are collected and turned in to Central office.
9. I will turn in monthly report to Central Office.
10. I will be ever alert to see that the Constitution of the United States is respected.
11. I will appoint _____ to take my place if necessary.

My name _____
Address _____
Telephone _____

A Course in Book Reviewing Adapted to the
Needs of Book Reporters, Inc.
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Creator of "Solve Your Problem With A Book".

Lesson 8
Part III

Obligation of Participating Member --(Please check)

1. I have read all of the lessons in Book Reporting
2. I am willing to obligate myself to be present at all Book Reporters meetings unless absence is necessary due to unforeseen circumstances concerning health, business or family duty.
3. I am willing to contribute something financially so that the books required may be bought.
4. I understand this is a project of service and self-

development and I am willing to take any opportunity to interest others in the project.

5. I understand that I have the right to review a book but I am not required to do it.
6. I will cooperate with the Coordinator and the Parliamentarian to carry out rules.
7. I understand that the rules are made only to keep the original idea of the project from being changed.
8. I understand that if one rule is avoided, it becomes easy to drop all of them.
9. My name _ _ _ _ _
My address _ _ _ _ _
Telephone number _ _ _ _ _

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EX-102

September 17, 1958

REC-5 62-104277-968

His Grace

Most Reverend John G. McQuaid, D. D.
Archbishop of Dublin
Dublin N. E. 3, Ireland

Your Grace:

I have been advised of the very generous remarks you made to Right Reverend Monsignor William J. McDonald concerning the FBI and my administration of its activities. It is a source of real encouragement to my associates and me to know that we have your highly valued support.

In view of your interest in my book, "Masters of Deceit," I am taking the liberty of forwarding under separate cover a copy of it which I have autographed to you. I do hope this book will meet with your approval.

Thank you very much for your warm comments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 17

SEP 17 1958

COMM-FBI

- 1 - London
- 1 - Foreign Liaison

NOTE: No identifiable derogatory data in Bufiles re Archbishop McQuaid. See Tamm to Tolson Memo of 9-12-58, captioned The Most Reverend John G. McQuaid, D. D., Archbishop of Dublin, Dublin N. E. 3, Ireland (JFM:wmj) Monsignor McDonald advised Mr. Malone that the Archbishop of Ireland is addressed differently than in America and he should be addressed as "His Grace."

LH:mbh

(6)

63 SEP 29 1958

MAIL ROOM

SEP 17 1 02 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: September 12, 1958

FROM : MR. TAMM *Qm* *V*SUBJECT: THE MOST REVEREND JOHN G. McQUAID, D. D.
ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN
DUBLIN N.E. 3, IRELAND *Harir*

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

On September 11, 1958, Inspector John F. Malone called Right Reverend [] Rector, Catholic University, whom he knows personally. The purpose of the call was to discuss means of expediting acceptance of Mrs. Elizabeth Werner, retired Bureau employee, to the Catholic home for the aged, [] here in Washington.

During the conversation [] stated he had just returned from Ireland. While there he was a guest for one day of the Most Reverend John G. McQuaid, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Archbishop McQuaid asked [] if he ever met J. Edgar Hoover in America. [] stated that he had never had the pleasure of meeting him personally but in the Spring of this year he had the pleasure of addressing a Communion Breakfast held by members of the FBI. Archbishop McQuaid then asked [] to tell Mr. Hoover, if he ever had the opportunity, that he (Archbishop McQuaid) has great admiration for Mr. Hoover and for the wonderful work he is doing in America.

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[] asked Archbishop McQuaid if he had ever read Mr. Hoover's book, "The Masters of Deceit." Archbishop McQuaid answered in the negative and displayed a keen interest in the book.

[] advised Archbishop McQuaid that he would send him a copy of Mr. Hoover's book. *K*

12 Mr. Malone advised [] that he felt certain Mr. Hoover would like to send Archbishop McQuaid an autographed copy of his book. No check has been made of the files.

RECOMMENDATION:

EX-102

REC-5 62-104277-968

SEP 23 1958

That a cordial letter be sent to Archbishop McQuaid with an autographed copy of the Director's book. If approved, it is recommended that this be handled by the Records and Communications Division. A copy of Mr. Hoover's book is attached.

JFM:wmj
(5)

cc - Mr. M. A. Jones

Let to copy of McQuaid name
24 9-16-58